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PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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OUR 83RD ANNIVERSARY.

To day the GAZETTE enters the 82rd year of its existence. There are few among its readers to-day who were born at that date, away down in the past, when the rudely constructed printing press issued the first paper published west of the great Allegheny mountain chain. We imagine, for none are living to tell, what emotions of pride and enthusiasm thrilled the hearts of the pioneers of our city when they heard the first click of the printing press, and saw the white sheet drawn from its iron grasp with the current news of the day indelibly fixed upon its fair face. The rude little village, with a few hundred houses and a handful of inhabitants, must have suddenly swelled into a dignity and importance in advance of its merits, and the first families supplied with the paper must have read in it that which, perchance, was not printed,—of the march of civilization, the dissemination of knowledge and the growth of population in the vast territory separated from the more populous and cultured East by the great mountain barriers thrown up by nature. Deep was the admiration and vague the ideas started by the publication of a newspaper in their hamlet. The men who stood about that wonderful press, with their honest orbs dancing in their eyes, could have indulged in no wilder dreams than reality has warranted. What changes have been made since then! Generations have passed down into the dark valley of death, and multitudes of new beings have appeared on life's stage to govern the affairs of the world and to press onward in the footsteps of those who went before them. The little village of eighty three years ago has assumed metropolitan proportions, and holds place of recognition amongst the cities of the world. The west has been peopled; millions of acres then trodden only by the Indian, and serviceable only as hunting grounds whereon he could find sustenance, have been subjected to the despotism of agriculture and converted into beautiful fields and farms; cities have sprung up in unsuspected places to attract the trade, admiration and attention of the world, and contribute largely to the greatness into which our country has so rapidly expanded; on our rivers float thousands of boats, while our land is checkered with railways leading to all points of the compass, affording easy outlet for our immense mineral and manufactural wealth to all parts of the globe.

In the noise of the huge, glittering steam presses, throwing out every morning rations of intellectual food and news required by our intellectual masses, in the form of blanket and quarto, daily and weekly journals, the glory of the introduction of the first press this side of the Alleghenies wanes into insignificance; but it is pardonable to feel proud that the GAZETTE, through storm and sunshine, adversity and prosperity, has lived through so long and eventful a period. Its existence to-day, its 83d anniversary, occupying rank amongst the leading journals of the country, enjoying a full share of public patronage, wielding influence and power, is a fitting commentary on the upright, honest and fearless course it has ever pursued towards friend or foe, its strong and unyielding devotion to principle, the advocacy of right and adherence to truth.

Its present owners have endeavored, during their comparatively brief management, to pursue the line of policy marked out in no unmistakable way by their predecessors. How far they have succeeded remains with the reader to say. We flatter ourselves, however, that our efforts have been and will continue to be appreciated, by a generous community. Our journal passes into its 83d year with brilliant prospects ahead, being financially and otherwise in healthier condition than it has been at any other time during the long train of years through which it has so successfully passed.

THAT the management of the Internal Revenue Department is corrupt to the last degree is attested by the notorious fact that one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars have been plundered on a single commodity. Upon their oaths, the principal officers of that Department has stated the reason; which is, that the President persists in turning the Department into a machine for the suppor. of his Policy instead of letting it be exclusively employed in collecting taxes.

This necessarily results from the existing political complications. It either of the political parties had full control of the government, affairs would be managed better. Neither party could afford to tolerate the abuses which now exist; and either of them would be far enough from bestowing favors upon the mercenaries or camp-followers who now hold much the largest number of important places under the government.

In this connection a good suggestion has been made, which is, that the Revenue Department shall be reorganized; that all the present incumbents shall go out; that competitive examinations shall be instituted for testing the qualifications of all applicants for appointments; that none but such as fully establish their competency shall be appointed, and that once a man is put into office, he shall permanently remain unless guilty of misconduct. Such a measure would secure men of the right sort of abilities for this branch of the public service, and would separate it from the contests of political parties; both of which are ends greatly to be desired.

But, in addition, it will be needful to take from all Revenue officers and District Attornies the power to compromise and discontinue suits. Most scandalous abuses have been practiced in these particulars, and with amazing boldness.

The Revenue Department, as now conducted, is a stench in the nostrils of all business men, for dishonesty is much nearer being the rule than the exception. There must be a thorough overhauling in it, and the sooner, the better.

MR. A. T. STEWART and other eminent merchants of New York, conscious of capacities for affairs to which they are accustomed, have undertaken to control the approaching Presidential canvass. Their plan is to elect Gen. Grant without having it understood what ideas or measures he is for or against. This scheme has not even the lame merit of novelty. It is simply the old game of "Going it Blind." An administration cannot be [illegible] that basis; and if it could be [illegible] contributing to that result [illegible] held together for a month [illegible] Even the "cohesive power [illegible]under" would not unite [illegible]m to make a decent show. [illegible] governments; and the [illegible]ople are the last in the [illegible]events since the Rebellion to entrust the Administration to any man or set of men without reasonable assurance of how it will be conducted. Personal popularity in a candidate is good, in subordination to a definite and acceptable programme; but, alone, it will not suffice. Unfortunately for these gentlemen, Gen. Grant has said some very plain things, which have given even radicals no offence whatever.

IT IS STATED that the name of Gen. John F. Hartranft will be presented to the next Republican State Convention, with his consent, for re-nomination to the post of Auditor General. He has filled the office with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of the Commonwealth, and deserves promotion rather than to be continued in the same rank.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

It is an unpleasant remark to make, and yet it is a fact, that the people of this Commonwealth have come toward the assembling of the Legislature with a feeling of uncomfortable apprehension. The experience of many years has led them to form the expectation that most that ought to be done by that body, at any one of its annual convocations will be altogether omitted; that a good deal will be done in opposition to the popular demand and the general welfare and that the State will be disgraced by a free government dishonored by evidences of prevailing and shameless corruption.

A warm canvass has been progressing for some weeks past, designed solely to control the election of officers of the House and a State Treasurer. Most of the Republican newspapers have dipped into a discussion of these matters with a view to influencing the action of the members for their respective counties. Without intending to cast any reflections upon our contemporaries, it may remark that we have kept out of this discussion because we conceive it to be legitimately to do with it. The Constitution and Laws, following the proprieties of the case, confers each branch of the Legislature the right to select its own officers. The doors of the Houses are not arranged for gratification of the public, but simply to facilitate the transaction of business. The members are to be in contact with these officers, and it concerns them specially who these officers shall be, and by what qualifications recommended. Outsiders are interested in the selections made, if at all, only incidentally. If we had seats in either of the Houses, we should be guided in matters of this kind by our own conceptions of what was best, and not at all by what we might be urged to do by individuals having no responsibilities in these particulars.

The same views cover the case of State Treasurer. The newspapers are not authorized to name the man for that place. The duty devolves on the members of the Legislature, and they are answerable to their constituents for the manner in which they discharge it. If questions of public policy were necessarily involved in filling a place like this, then a very different aspect would be presented; and newspapers and private citizens would be at liberty to insist on tendering advice and direction. But the State Treasurer is charged with only executive duties, and can have no influence upon policies to be adopted or discarded, beyond what may proceed from his recognized capacities for dealing with financial problems.

The public are, however, deeply concerned as to the way in which the Committees of the two Houses shall be constituted. This touches the pith and marrow of legislation, not on one question, but upon all questions. It may be remarked, however, that few questions of general interest are likely to come before the next Legislature for determination, so as to impart special consequence to the organization of any of the Committees. The Railroad Committees of the two Houses are those about which most solicitude is felt, and this because of agitation respecting a Free Railroad Law. The interest in the solution of this question covers the whole State. In a small number of counties the fate of the charter of the Connellsville Railroad Company is of paramount importance.

It so happens that the Speaker of the Senate is a citizen of Allegheny county. Mr. GRAHAM's personal interests are all here. His political future depends upon the fiat of the people of this region. He has made a public record on both of the topics to which we have referred, and we have no fear he will prove false to it in the next session or at any future time. Hence, we have no disposition to embarrass his official action, but are content to see what he will do and judge afterwards.

It is possible that Mr. LANDON, who was chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads last year, may retain his old opposition to a General Railroad Law, notwithstanding the progress of opinion throughout the State in favor of that measure, and the action of the Williamsport Convention besides. But, without professing to knowledge on this point, we think it will be found he has shifted his ground. Be this as it may, we have no apprehension but Mr. GRAHAM will constitute the Railroad Committee, on the opening of the approaching session, so as to fairly reflect the present position of the party on this subject. This he ought to do, and we believe he will do. More we do not ask. With a majority of the Committee heartily in favor of the Law demanded, its action will be sure to be satisfactory, and an honest General Railroad Law will be reported to the Senate, and will pass that body.

There is a broader view to take. The last Republican State Convention took strong ground in favor of a Free Railroad Law. No dissent was expressed from that commitment in any part of the Commonwealth. The canvass that followed was conducted on that basis. If there are those who believe the incorporation of this doctrine into the Republican Platform was accomplished for the purpose of deception, and with no intention of actualizing it, we are not of that number. As we judged at the time that commitment was the result of a matured public sentiment in favor of the measure. Nothing has occurred since to induce us to recant that judgment, but much to confirm our confidence in its accuracy. Take as a sample of the indications to which we refer the fact that both the Republican candidates for the Speakership of the House have given to the public unqualified assurances of their purpose to support the project.

It does not matter a particle to us how these gentlemen formerly stood as touching this measure. One or both of them may have opposed it. They were at perfect liberty to do so without any impeachment of their fidelity to the Republican party. To oppose the measure now, would be to go back of party pledges, and without having given notice while candidates that they did not accept the Platform. We are not inclined to impute this baseness to any gentleman upon hypothesis, or conjecture, or upon anything short of evidence not to be disputed. Besides, it is fair to infer that the general development of opinion which brought the Republican party to adopt and proclaim Freedom in Railroad Building as one of its distinctive doctrines, was not inoperative upon these gentlemen, but that they shared in it as fully as others.

The Republican party, in the most authoritative manner, pledged itself to pass a Free Railroad Law, if the people should give it power to do so—not a bogus law, designed to illustrate "how not to do it"—but an honest law, in conformity to the popular demand. The people gave that party the power they asked, and for the purpose specified. It has the Governor and both branches of the Legislature. Only two courses are open before it. Either it can refuse to make good its promise, and stand disgraced, or come squarely up to the work and show that what it agrees to do it can safely be relied upon to perform.

If any man knows that the Republican party means to play false on this subject, his knowledge surpasses our's. Nothing in its traditions constrains us to doubt its absolute integrity on this point, and nothing in its present attitude gives us uneasiness. Aside from all considerations of probity, that party has barring upon it the most powerful motives of policy, urging it to adhere to its declarations. It is standing upon the threshhold of a presidential canvass. It cannot afford at the outset to incur dishonor; to stand exposed to the scorn and contempt of all right-minded men. It must fulfill its engagements, or it will take a countenance of brass for it to ask and expect a continuation of popular trust and favor.

We are aware that a party may be betrayed in low places as well as in high places; by members of a Legislature as well as by Presidents of the United States. It may be there are Judases among the Republican members of the Senate and House, whose palms itch to grasp their thirty pieces of silver. It will be time enough to deal with them when their infamy shall be discovered. Individual dereliction cannot be laid to the account of a whole party. What the Republican members ought to do, if necessary, is to make a Free Railroad Bill a party measure; to decide upon it in caucus, and carry it through. Having adopted the measure as one of the party, the ordinary appliances of party discipline ought to be wielded in its behalf. So much the party owes in vindication of its plighted faith.

FOR MANY YEARS before the rebellion in this country broke out, the Southern leaders made a constant parade of grievances to be redressed, which had no existence. Year after year they renewed their complaints, adopting one phrase or another as would best enable them to arouse or enlist the passions and prejudices of the masses. If a real grievance, great or small, fell in their way, they regarded it as a God-send. What they earnestly desired was not that grievances should be lighted and fewer in number, but that they should become common, and of insupportable severity. Grievances, real or imaginary, constituted their stock in trade, and helped their ultimate purpose, which was not a rectification of wrongs, under the Constitution and Laws, but the achievement of absolute independence.

An English writer, in a treatise of more than ordinary power, claims that this is the policy of the Fenian leaders. They do not wish any money under which the Irish people, or any portion of them, have been reating, be removed; but that other and still worse injuries may fall to their lot; and for the plain reason that they do not want a reconciliation with the British government, but a total and permanent separation therefrom.

Whether this is the design of the Fenian leaders or not, the fact cannot be the question that a large proportion of the Irish people, whether domiciled in Ireland or elsewhere, cherish a most hearty dislike for the British Crown, and are ready to resort to even the most desperate means to give it annoyance.

THE Vicksburg (Miss.) *Times* declares with vehemence that "the price of a farm laborer is put down at five dollars per month, or sixty dollars a year, but it may as well be understood first as last, that no such price will be paid. The day for high wages for agricultural laborers has past, and it will return no more! The negro who secures food, quarters and fuel, hereafter, as a reward for good honest reliable labor, may esteem himself fortunate. * * * * * The time has come when Sambo and Dinah will be glad to receive the wages paid to the native producers of cotton, in India, Egypt and China—when they will be glad to labor for the pittance paid to English colliers! The day of philanthropy is drawing to a close, and instead of arming their brats, of both sexes, with a book and a slate for the school room, they will be compelled to arm them with the plow and hoe." That is but an average manifestation of what is called Southern Conservatism. Northern Conservatives can judge from it where a "war of races" will be likely to come in, if at all. The old proslavery idea remains, that black men have no rights that the whites are bound to respect. But since the blacks have become free they will doubtless insist upon having half the say as to what amount of wages they will work for. That rule necessarily results from a condition of freedom, and will not be relinquished by the blacks, even if Conservatives do rave.

SOME TIME AGO charges were made against MR. N. P. SAWYER of levying black mail on certain federal office-holders in this county. A special agent of the Treasury Department was sent hither to investigate the matter. He took considerable testimony, which strongly substantiated these charges, which testimony was laid before the Secretary of the Treasury. A resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives calling for this evidence. It was sent to that body and was speedily laid before the public.

On Wednesday last Mr. SAWYER undertook to rebut this evidence, and went at the task in a peculiar manner. He produced certificates from certain officeholders to the effect that he had not black-mailed *them*.

This reminds us of the celebrated defence of an Irishman who was indicted for stealing sheep. The prosecution proved by a number of witnesses that they saw him feloniously seize the sheep, throw it upon his shoulder, and carry it off. This seemed to be conclusive, but Paddy, no wise abashed, offered to prove by twice as many witnesses, that THEY *did not see him do any thing of the kind.*

NOT LONGER AGO than a month two-thirds of the Republican daily newspapers, published in the Northern States, insisted with strange pertinancy and vehemence, that the President had done nothing calling for his impeachment. They generally spoke of proceedings looking to that end as a broad farce. Now, most of these journals are as vigorously denouncing the President as they denounced his impeachment. They charge him with intentionally obstructing the operation of the Reconstruction laws, and with doing many other arbitrary and unwarrantable acts. The immediate occasion of this onslaught is the removal of District Commanders. We disapprove of that job as heartily as any of our contemporaries, but we see no use in scolding about it. When Congress, instigated thereto by Republican journals, backed down, it was inevitable the President should feel at liberty to march on in his chosen way. Why not? Congress declared, in substance, that he had done nothing but what he had a right to do. After this concession, it seems to us inconsistent and futile to make a fuss because he uses the opportunities put into his hands. The Republican journals are too late with their denunciations.

"CANNOT Congress devise some means of checkmating the villainous conspiracy of Johnson & Co. to defeat the restoration of the Southern States to the Union?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

The only constitutional remedy consists in impeachment—which you scoffed at and derided. Congress has stretched its authority about as far as it can be made to go without breaking, in its efforts to "checkmate" the President, without removing him, and the result is what we see. What reason is there to expect better success by continuing on a road that leads nowhere?

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

The forth-coming report of Mr. KEMBLE, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, will make a flattering exhibit of the condition of the Finances; that is, that the aggregate of liabilities has been diminished by the sum of $1,794,645. Considering that no taxes have been raised on real estate, this statement is all the more satisfactory, and reflects the highest credit upon Mr. KEMBLE, the Treasurer, and Gen. HARTRANFT, the Auditor General. The full detail of the financial condition is as follows:

Revenue of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Summary of the Receipts at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1866, to the 30th day of November, 1867, both days inclusive:

Loans	$ 17,860 56
Auction Commissions	21,626 39
Auction Duties	68,926 97
Tax on Bank Dividends	3,313 33
Tax on Corporation Stocks	1,209,024 17
Tax on Real and Personal Estate	1,540,904 00
Tax on Loans	280,158 56
Tax on net earnings or income	242,134 26
Tax on gross receipts	340,332 27
Tax on enrollment of laws	28,769 60
Tax on tonnage	336,317 06
Tax on coal, per act, March 22, 1867	102,936 59
Tax on National Bank stock, per act of April 12, 1867	9,292 43
Commutation of Tonnage, per act of March 7, 1861	360,000 00
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c	91,493 98
Tax on certain offices	27,160 01
Collateral Inheritance Tax	370,387 92
Tavern Licenses	276,345 69
Retailers' Licenses	405,567 69
Sample Licenses	5,825 00
Theatre, Circus and Menagerie Licenses	4,633 24
Billiard Room, Bowling Saloon and Ten Pin Alley Licenses	4,234 01
Eating House, Beer House and Restaurant Licenses	31,979 53
Peddlers' Licenses	4,234 50
Brokers' Licenses	9,16, 34
Patent Medicine Licenses	1,690 45
Distillery and Brewing Licenses	9,417 33
Millers' Tax	1,269 97
Foreign Insurance Agencies	190 952 19
Premium on Charters	86,704 00
Pamphlet Laws	279 70
Premiums on Loans	86 092 83
Interest on Loans	267,255 29
Loans for the redemption of the overdue Bonds	23,000 000 00
Escheats	2,7 3 42
Dividends on Bridge Stocks	231 48
Pennsylvania Railroad Company for Special No. 10 Preferred	100,000 00
Annuity for right of way	10,000 00
Refunded cash	1,279 12
Fines and Forfeitures	31 00
Fees of the public offices	8,104 41
Cases of Conscience	220 00
Sales of Public Property	22 50
Accrued Interest	16,327 57
	$ 8,425,330 07

Expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Summary of the Payments at the State Treasurer's Office, from the 1st day of December, 1866, to the 30th day of November, 1867, both days inclusive:

Expenses of government	$ 802 874 58
Military expenses, ordinary	1,542 83
Military expenses, per act of April 16, 1861	13,517 98
Military expenses, per act of April 22 1861	74,974 35
Military expenses per act of May 4, 1861	1,500 00
Military expenses per act of March 22, 1865	20 87
Military expenses per act of April 11, 1865	46,645 69
Military expenses per act of March 8, 1867	8,318 40
Military expenses per act of April 10, 1867	3,184 10
Military expenses per act of April 15, 1867	21,555 43
Military expenses per act of April 17, 1867	500 00
Pensions and gratuities	80,061 43
Charitable institutions	600,694 08
Penns. State Agricultural Society	2,000 00
Common Schools	289,676 49
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz: Loans, &c., redeemed	20,917,567 39
Interest on same	1,272 50
	20,918,839 89
Interest on Loans	2,237,033 37
Domestic creditors	54 53
Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association	2,000 00
Relief of Chambersburg sufferers	2,347 31
Cumberland road	1,677 63
State Library	20,727 68
Public buildings and grounds	29,294 65
Addition to Governor's mansion	8,800 00
House of Refuge	2,740 00
Penitentiaries	40,164 00
Escheats	1,005 11
Fire Bank Stock	300 00
Counsel fees and commissions	3,665 76
Mercantile Appraisers	1,506 21
Amendments to the Constitution	119 20
Special commissions	1,272 70
Miscellaneous	88,318 02
	25,502,526 88

MR. WALLACE, the efficient Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has issued the following Circular:

[Circular 1, 1868.—Private.]

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, CLEARFIELD, PA., December 10, 1867.

DEAR SIR: The spring elections are approaching, and it is of vital importance to us, in the great contest now pending, that we should secure *in every locality* our just share of the election officers—judges, inspectors, assessors, and constables. I, therefore, especially call attention to this subject. I need not attempt to demonstrate its importance; all appreciate it. Let me beg that you and your committee will give this subject prompt and earnest attention. Regard it as a business matter, and act accordingly. I look to you for a full vote in your DISTRICT; show them how powerful this weapon is when effectually used. Use the necessary means *to carry every sure and* DOUBTFUL district for us. Where we are in a minority place a man of high character, well informed, and courageous on the board as our inspector; *in such districts we think we very often men are selected.* It is a great error to fill such places with weak men.

Lists of doubtful men, and those who voted with us in 1867, for the first time, with their townships and post-offices, can be made very useful. Furnish me all of these that you can obtain.

All these that you can obtain.

All these that you can obtain.

In forwarding the names of citizens ready for naturalization throughout the State; all must be naturalized. *Your* labors and mine must be lessened, if you will obtain their names and residences at an early day, and give me the total number in your county, with the probable cost of naturalizing them.

In preparing for your spring elections you can obtain this information with comparative ease.

If you have not already furnished me with the names and postoffice address of two active Democrats in each election district in your county, I will be obliged if you will do so.

Very respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

This looks like work. In the absence of anything of the sort from the Republican State Committee, we commend this document to the consideration of all men who vote with us. It is always well to learn from an opponent when he is capable of teaching that which it is of consequence to know.

MR. HENRY J. RAYMOND gets off the following sentence of doctrine in his recent letter, explaining his connection with the Philadelphia Convention:

"I would not exclude any man from voting simply because he is black; but neither would I admit men to vote merely because they are black."

MR. FREDERICK DOUGLASS would doubtless say he would not exclude a man from voting simply because he is white; but neither would he admit a man to vote merely because he is white.

In this case, we do not see that Mr. Raymond has the start of Mr. Douglass. If one man is allowed to vote because of the prime fact that he is a man, then all men ought to be allowed to vote in virtue of the same fact. If a degree of intelligence is made the test, signified either by capacity to read or to acquire property, then that test should be applied to all men.

GEN. JAMES K. MOORHEAD, one of the Representatives from this county, adheres to the determination he announced last fall, of withdrawing from public life upon the expiration of his present Congressional term. Clear, strong minded, practical, he has made a most serviceable member, and will carry into retirement not only the consciousness of duties well done, but the high appreciation of his constituents and of loyal men everywhere.

A MASS CONVENTION will be held at Philadelphia on January 8th, to be composed of all citizens of Pennsylvania who were in the military service of the nation during the rebellion. The chief object is to nominate General Grant for President. Most of the railroads will sell excursion tickets, good from the 6th to the 10th of the month, to all who desire to go.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—In view of the importance of the issues to be decided in the Political Campaign of 1868, the price of *The Weekly Tribune* has been reduced, to Clubs. See advertisement.

IN some parts of Pennsylvania a feeling has grown up favorable to changing the measure of compensation of all county officers from fees to fixed salaries.

GLEANINGS.

—*Heaven's Journal* is the latest Parisian newspaper.

—A new radical paper is to be started in Savannah, Mo.

—A new cemetery is in course of formation in Chicago.

—Hon. Galusha A. Grow spent Monday and Tuesday in our city.

—Prison City, a cheerful place evidently, is situated in Wisconsin.

—The Chinese tea crop this year is estimated at ninety million pounds.

—There are forty-five native professional photographers in Osacka Japan.

—Therese, the famous cantatrice, has lost her voice and turned fortune teller.

—Several prominent business men of Belfast, Me., have been arrested for smuggling.

—It is said that Gen. Washington was as fond of horses and horse talk as is Gen. Grant.

—The late heavy storm washed away part of the breakwater at Plymouth Beach, Mass.

—Five hundred and seventy-seven acres of metropolitan London are taken up by grave yards.

—The ice carried away a span of the new bridge over the Mississippi at Quincy, Ill., on Sunday.

—A project is on foot in Washington to secure the completion of the Washington monument.

—Queen Victoria has given the people of Portsmouth fifty acres of meadow land to be used as a Park forever.

—Cudrifin, a small village in Switzerland, consisting of thirteen houses and a school, has been destroyed by fire.

—A farmer near Stratford, Conn., became angry at one of his oxen recently and let it freeze to death as a revenge.

—Dayton, Ohio, has had more game of all kinds, from the buffalo to the squirrel, this year than during the past twelve.

—Oberlin, Ohio, is wonderfully excited on the subject of Masonry. The preachers exhort on the subject from their pulpits.

—Two hundred and thirty-nine thousand and sixty-five immigrants arrived in New York, from January 1st to December 25th, 1867.

—A. H. Lee, the drawer of the Crosby Opera House, is spending his time in trying to get together the finest private library in the country.

—Two frogs were found in a rock four feet below the surface near Boston the other day. The frogs were glad to get out, and hopped off.

—Ministers of the gospel who have ceased to perform their other duties are forbidden to perform the marriage ceremony in Vermont, by a recent law.

—7,000,000 bushels of wheat have already been sent to market from Minnesota, and fully as much more is supposed still to be in the hands of the farmers.

—Dr. Charles Jewett objects to the raising of hops, and wants farmers to grow no more, because it is not consistent with total abstinence.

—"Light at Last" is the name of a new play by Colonel Fitzgerald, of the Philadelphia *Items*. It is now running at the Arch street theatre.

—Two or three of the Royal palaces in and around Copenhagen are to be sold to private citizens. Cause, impecuniosity of their present owner.

—There is an establishment in New York whose business it is to rent out silver ware for weddings, so that a bride can make a becoming display of "Presents."

—Gen. Sherman says the late Indian war was a small affair, and appeared large only in newspapers. The cost was by no means so great as is supposed by most persons.

—A swindler in Philadelphia succeeded in getting five hundred dollars' worth of gold leaf, last Monday, by paying for it with a forged check. He endeavored to repeat the game at another store but failed. He is still at large.

—The traditional posture of tailors when sitting is a relic of the Roman Empire. Tiberius crucified his tailors when they made misfits, and ever since they have sat crossed legged.

—St. Louis has been completely beaten out of the sensation field by Chicago. The sudden death of a negro was the only thing approaching a sensation that our last St. Louis exchanges contained.

—The son of the Portuguese ambassador in Paris, having lost several millions of francs in play, took refuge in the embassy and refused to pay. A sensation was the immediate consequence.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* deplores, among other lost arts, the pantomime. The days of the Grimaldis and Gabriel Ravels are gone by, and the pantomime has taken passage with them.

—A little boy named Guernsey shot his sister in the abdomen recently, by accident. As usual in such cases, he was playing with a pistol which he did not suppose was loaded. The little girl cannot recover.

—A butcher in Halberstadt, Germany, has just been sentenced to five years solitary confinement, for having caused the death of forty-five persons by selling them uninspected pork, which happened to be filled with trichinæ.

PEOPLE sometimes write or talk as if dishonesty in the management of public affairs was monopolized by this country. In the French Corps Legislatiff, within a month, it was distinctly charged that the Prussian government, during the last summer, expended several millions of money in bribing Paris journals. Almost simultaneously the London *Spectator* wrote:

"What is the dry rot which is destroying English administration, its directness, its simplicity, and its force, but the certainty of the nation that every official if left to himself and unwatched, will steal? Our departments are hampered and shackled with checks till they can hardly work, till individual power, and, therefore, individual genius, are suppressed; and the object of all the checks is not to prevent inefficiency—that in England is not a crime, though elsewhere it is among the greatest—or to obviate the chance of oppression, but to prevent all direct temptation to the largest kind upon the national till. We cannot get a navy, because it is understood that in great establishments like dockyards everybody not specially selected for honesty will thieve. Our army arrangements break down incessantly, because contractors, subcontractors, and surveyors generally, are supposed to be steeped to the lips in fraud. There is not a contract given in a government office in which some one has not secured a 'perquisite,' or an 'advantage,' or a 'profit,' of which he would not, for the world, have his employers formally conscious; which has not, in fact, given some one, usually a gentleman, the opportunity for thieving. Our whole system of providing for stated needs by 'open tender,' the stupidest of all conceivable systems—for its theory is that Jones is Robinson's equal as a manufacturer, which Jones is not—is openly based on the assumption, an assumption perfectly true, that without checks under the department will sell the contract, will, in fact, steal a large sum out of the national treasury. Our municipal difficulty is jobbery, that is, theft—the practice every municipality is certain, unless watched, to indulge in, of robbing the citizens to 'enrich its own members or other favored individuals. Even Parliament, even the Cabinet, the flower, or supposed flower, of Parliamentary life, is not beyond the same suspicion."

ALL THE PROPERTY of Col. A. K. McClure, near Chambersburgh, is to be sold at public auction, by his agent, on the 17th. Col. McClure is in Montana territory. His wife and son reached home on Saturday last, and the Colonel expects to start homewards by the middle of February.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Philadelphia—W. McCandless,* J. E. Ridgway, D. S. Nagle,* George Connell.
Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—W. Worthington, C. H. Stinson.
Bucks—H. L. Linderman*.
Lehigh and Southampton—R. H. Brown.
Berks—I. D. Davis*
Schuylkill—W. M. Randall.*
Carbon, Monroe, Wayne and Pike—Charleton Barnett.*
Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—George Landon.
Luzerne—L. D. Shoemaker.
Potter, Tioga, McKean and Clinton—Warren Cowles.
Lycoming, Union and Snyder—John B. Beck.*
Northumberland, Montour, Columbus and Sullivan—George D. Jackson.*
Dauphin and Leabanon—G. Dawson Coleman.
Lancaster—E. Billingfelt, J. W. Fisher.
York and Cumberland—A. Hiestand Glatz.*
Adams and Franklin—David M'Conaughy.
Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Alex. Stutzman.
Blair, Hunt, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry—J. T. Shugart,* C. J. T. M'Talyea.
Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson—Harry White.
Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forrest and Elk—W. A. Wallace.*
Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene—Thomas B. Searight.*
Allegheny—James L. Graham, Russell Errett.
Washington and Beaver—A. W. Taylor.
Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong—R. Audley Browne.
Mercer, Venango and Warren—J. C. Brown.
Crawford and Erie—M. B. Lowry.

Republicans	30
Democrats	16
	—8

REAPPORTIONATION.

SENATE.—Republicans	19
Democrats	14
	—5
HOUSE.—Republicans	54
Democrats	46
	—8

Republican majority on joint ballot 13
Democrats are marked with a star.

Extraordinary Eruption of Coal.

The Hartlepool correspondent of a Leeds journal states that an extraordinary eruption of coal has taken place on the beach between West Hartlepool and Seaton Carew. These sands, which are there composed of fine sand only, during season, were on Wednesday week metamorphosed to a great extent into a coal field. It will be remembered that last winter, immediately following the North Sea gale, the poor of the Hartlepools assembled on these sands on the occasion of the sea disclosing an immense amount of treasure trove, which had been buried for forty years. At that time the find was something extraordinary, and many a hungry family were nourished during the severe winter by the lucky discovery of hundreds of Spanish dollars.

The scene on Wednesday week was far more interesting, and the upheaving of such an amount of one of the most important necessities of life, by the angry ocean, will be productive of much more benefit and comfort to the poor of the neighborhood. It is computed that not less than one thousand tons of coal have been cast upon these sands. From an early hour in the morning the beach presented an animated appearance. Nearly every cart in the town was called into requisition to carry away the treasure, and on the banks adjoining the railway heaps were raised, some of them having from ten to fifteen tons of coal. The poorer inhabitants of the town turned out with barrows, baskets, sacks, &c., and description of receptacle which could be rendered available to gather the cast-up treasure.

Massachusetts History.

According to a paper read before the Essex Institute, and noticed in the *Advertiser*, the codfish was a favorite emblem with our fathers, for their coin and their seals, &c. The seal of the Plymouth Land Company, of 1661, has for its central effigy, a codfish. The first expensively internal revenue stamp of 1775, was a codfish surrounded by the legend, "*Staple of the Massachusetts.*" The Salem *Gazette* of 1768, has in its heading a crowned unicorn supporting an Indian, and surmounted by a crest, which is nothing more or less than a codfish. The paper currency issued by the colony in the early period of the Revolutionary war, had this ancient supererogation and image. Mr. Rantoul informs us that a collector in Salem has original specimens of fourteen different denominations of Massachusetts currency issued in the year 1776, which are thus described:

"All this was in recognition of the indebtedness of the Old Bay State to that staple article of food and commerce, the codfish. And it is to the credit of this indebtedness that the semblance of the codfish has hung in the Hall of Representatives, in our State House or Town House, since 1657."

Valuable Coin Collections.

A Paris paper says: "The city of Paris is at present in treaty for the purchase of two collections of coins relating to the history of the consulate and empire. The first, belonging to MM. Rollin and Feuardent, comprises eight hundred and sixty-six gold, silver or bronze pieces of money, struck in Paris, from the time of the Gauls down to the present day. The second collection, belonging to Madame Feillman, consists chiefly of coins and medals subsequent to the year 1789, and perpetuates the recollection of political events since that period. The first two thousand two hundred and fifty of which it is composed are included in the other collection. The price asked for the second is two thousand two hundred francs, which is very moderate, considering the number of the pieces and the many years' researches which they must have cost their author, M. Feillman, formerly Sub-Director at the Ministry of War, but now deceased."

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.—A woman who has for some time past kept a saloon in Cleveland was suddenly attacked with a severe pain in the head on Friday night last, and in about half an hour, to all appearances, died. Her funeral was appointed for Sunday and preparations were made for her interment. Late on Saturday night, however, some signs of life were discovered in the body. A slight warmth was discernable in the region of the heart, and there was a faint beating of the pulse. So on Sunday afternoon. Several physicians are in attendance upon her, watching the remarkable case with no little interest.

STATE NEWS.

—Hon. Samuel Oaks, an old and well known citizen of Montour county, and at one time a member of the Legislature, died at his residence in that county, of pneumonia, on Friday last.

—A Railroad from Towanda, Bradford County, to Waverly, on the New York and Erie Railroad, is now completed, and trains have been running for two weeks, which puts that part of Pennsylvania in direct railroad communication with New York city.

—The great Welsh Literary Convention (Eisteddfodd,) in session in this city this week, passed resolutions declaring their choice for President in 1868 to be General U. S. Grant, and for Vice President Hon. G. A. Grow. The assembly was composed of representative men from Luzerne and Schuylkill counties, and their action is expressive of the united sentiments of their people in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Grant and Grow! keep the ball in motion.—*Scranton Republican.*

—On Saturday afternoon two families of Germans, consisting of thirteen persons, arrived in this city and applied to the Mayor for lodging. They arrived in New York from Germany on last Tuesday, and were victimized by sharpers in that city who obtained all their funds, and charged them forty-seven dollars for tickets from that city to Reading. On their arrival in that place some benevolent gentlemen sent them here, and the Mayor committed them to prison as provided by the new law. Rev. Mr. Lisman raised a handsome sum of money in his church, and several other gentlemen collected money for them to send them to their destination.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

—The *Sunday Republic* of yesterday speaks in high but undeserved praise of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, for donating the old Dawson family mansion, at the corner of Front and Pine streets, to the Pennsylvania Soldier's Friend Society, with the stipulation that it shall be applied to no uses that will not directly contribute to the moral and mental well-being of the sailors. The society intend to alter the building at once, and to organize it according to these humane conditions. Mr. Coleman is an old Philadelphian, and the opulent owner of the great iron works, near Lebanon, which bear his name. He is the present Republican Senator from the XVIth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—We learn with regret of the death, on Saturday evening, after a long and exhaustive illness, of Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D. D., at Mercersburg, Franklin county. Dr. Harbaugh at the time of his decease was professor in the German Reformed Theological Seminary at that place, and editor of the Mercersburg *Review*, a theological quarterly. To the religious world he was widely known as a powerful writer, and especially by reason of his connection with the Sunday-school periodicals. Many of his works on "Heaven," "Immortality," "Life of Christ," "Life of Women," "Life of Scholars and Orators, enjoyed a popular circulation, running through many editions. Among literary men he will be best remembered by his translation of the poems of Pennsylvania German. "Das schal haus der erik," and some similar little poems, written with severe and homely simplicity in what will soon

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For Mayor—SIMON DRUM.
For Poor Director—WM. MURDOCH.

ON OUR third page will be found the message of Governor GEARY, which will be read to-day in the Senate.

THE LEGISLATIVE BOLT.

It is now known that there was truth in the rumor discredited by us yesterday, to the effect that a set of Republican members in the House at Harrisburg had bolted from the party, refusing to stand by the caucus nomination of Mr. DAVIS for Speaker. Those gentlemen yesterday stood out and refused to cast their votes with the majority of the Republican members, thus preventing the organization. Their course certainly invites censure and rebuke, and we regret very much that three Allegheny members—Messrs. SMITH, BECKERT and RIDDLE—are identified with the fractious element. No good will result to this end of the State should Mr. DAVIS be defeated, but the movement in opposition to him portends vast damage to important local interests. He has given full pledges on the Free Railroad question, and has promised to frame the Railroad Committee in the interest of the Connellsville road. The west could exact nothing more from any of the other candidates.

Out of the opposition to his election there is threatened danger. His friends, baffled in their efforts to promote him, will retaliate on the members who may be instrumental in securing his defeat, and oppose measures which, had harmony prevailed, they were pledged to advocate. We trust that the bolters will perceive the danger attending their course, and that they will at once fall into the ranks and secure the election of the caucus nominees. It would prove too provoking should our members by any act of theirs promote the defeat of the Free Railroad bill just at the moment when the prospects of its passage are so brilliant.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The second annual report of Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue of the United States, was laid before Congress yesterday, and is a highly important and interesting document. The duties of that officer requires that he shall investigate the sources of national revenue, the best methods of collecting the same, and administration of the existing laws bearing on the subject. In referring to the National debt and the requirements for National expenditure, he presents the following figures:

The amount of the National Debt on the 31st of August, 1865,—the period of its maximum—less cash in the Treasury, was $2,757,689,571 43, involving an annual obligation for interest of $138,031,-028 94. The debt in its several parts, to that period, might be classified as follows:

Of *long* obligations (5 20 bonds, 6s of 1881, 10-40s, &c.) $1,084,222,600; of *short time* paper (temporary loan, certificates of indebtedness, compound interest notes, Treasury notes, United States notes, fractional currency, bonds of 1847 and 1848), $1,673,466,971 43, of which $373,398,256 38 was currency proper.

By an elaborate table and comparison the Commissioner demonstrates *that the United States is the only one of the leading nations of the world which is, at present, materially diminishing its debt and reducing its taxes; and the only one, moreover, which offers any substantial evidence of its ability to pay its debt within any definite period, or even anticipated the probability of any such occurrence.*

In speaking of the immense revenue which should be derived from distilled spirits, he says, what we have ever held, that the tax has been placed at such a rate as to constitute in itself so great a temptation to fraud, that average human nature, as it exists in the United States, is not able to resist it. And the system under which the officers have been selected to collect the tax and supervise the manufacture has not, thus far, recognized *honesty, intelligence,* and *business capacity* as the *first, only,* and *essential* qualification for appointment.

He proposes that the special taxes referred to, under this head, should be repealed; and that a tax of from two to three per cent. be imposed on the value of all spirits sold at wholesale, to be paid monthly, and a tax of ten cents per gallon on all spirits rectified, to be paid weekly. A tax of two and a half per cent. on sales, and ten cents on spirits rectified, will, in the opinion of the Commissioner, yield a revenue, which cannot be easily evaded, of at least twenty millions of dollars per annum; making a total amount of annual revenue which can probably be derived from the tax on distilled spirits, under the proposed system, of from *fifty to sixty millions of dollars.*

THERE are many and significant indications that Russia is stirring up mischief against Turkey. These signs have become so manifest that the Sultan has dispatched an envoy to solicit the intervention of England. There was a time when all Europe trembled at the tread of the Moslem cohorts, which threatened to subdue the continent and extinguish christianity. There was also a time when all Europe rang with enthusiastic shouts of armed legions on the way to drive the Turks out of Palestine. For long and bloody centuries there was no amity between these two forces, following respectively the cross and the crescent. Now, as for many years past, the Moslems have begged at Christian hands the boon of remaining in Europe. Before the Turks has appeared the dark shadow of destiny, silently motioning them away. As they were driven out of Spain, so will they at last be driven out of Europe into Asia. Strong as religious antipathies are commonly accounted—stronger, indeed, than all other repulsions besides—here is an instance in which political passions and interests altogether outweigh all suggestions of ecclesiastical and theological rivalry. The Turks remain because the Christian nations can agree among themselves what shall be done with the country when vacated by the present dominant race.

If a judgment should be formed touching this grave matter, based upon the relative value of the respective peoples inhabiting European Turkey, it may well be conjectured the balance would incline in favor of the Turks. Unquestionably when the Roman Empire of the East succumbed to the followers of the Prophet, the Christians had sunk below the ordinary polytheistic level. The ancient vitality had gone out of them. No stamina remained, and they yielded because they were the weakest. Since then the Mahometans have decayed; but not faster than the Christians. Both have gone down, but about ratably to each other.

Russia missed its chance when Garibaldi recently rose against Rome. Then combinations were feasible which would have terminated this debate of centuries, and made St. Sophia once again a Christian temple.

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VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1868. NUMBER 6.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

Russian Intrigues in Romania.

Gold Excitement in Siberia.

Financial and Commercial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN ROMANIA.

LONDON, January 7.—Lord Stanley Secretary for Foreign Affairs, acting upon the remonstrances of the Sublime Porte, has prepared a despatch protesting against the alleged intrigues of Russian agents in Romania.

RUSSIA.

GOLD EXCITEMENT IN SIBERIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 7.—Reports have been received here from Siberia of the discovery of rich and extensive gold deposits on the Amoor river. The natives were flocking to the gold regions by thousands. So great was the excitement that troops had been sent by the Governor of the district to preserve order and guard the mines. Desperate and bloody conflicts had taken place between the natives and soldiers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRANKFORT, January 7.—*Evening.*—Five-Twenties 76½.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—*Afternoon*—5-20s, 71½@82. Illinois Central, 88½. Erie, 48½.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—*Afternoon*—There is a better feeling on the Bourse and rentes are strong.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—*Afternoon*—Cotton closed easier; sales of 8,000 bales middling uplands at 7¾. Orleans, 7¾. Advices from Manchester were unfavorable. Bread stuffs—Corn, 40s 3d for mixed western. Wheat, 10s 3d for white; California, 11s 6d for No. 2. Milwaukee red, Barley, 3s 4d for American. Oats, 2s 10d for American. Peas, 47s 6d for Canadian. Provisions—Beef, 113s 6d. Pork, 73s. Lard, 49s 6d. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 49s. Produce—Sugar is quiet and steady. Tallow, 45s 9d. Petroleum, is 3½d for refined.

ANTWERP, Jan 7.—*Afternoon*—Petroleum is 45 francs.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 7.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, arrived here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Public Debt Statement.

Alaska and the West Indies.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1868.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement, January 1st:

Debt bearing coin int....	$1,890,102,091 80
Debt bearing currency int	328,491,230 00
Matured debt not presented for payment.....	15,871,040 83
Debt bearing no interest..	407,861,209 00
Total debt.....	2,642,326 233 43
Amount in Treasury:	
Coin.....	$ 108,430,253 67
Currency.....	25,770,349 71
Total.....	134,200,603 38
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury.....	2,508,125,650 10

The comparison of the statement shows an increase in the month of fifty millions in the debt bearing coin interest, a decrease of fifty-one millions in that bearing currency interest, an increase of $1,500,000 in the matured debt not presented for payment, a decrease of cash in the Treasury of nearly four millions, and an increase of total debt, less cash in the Treasury, of upwards of seven millions.

ALASKA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The House Committee on Appropriations is understood to be opposed to the purchase of Alaska, and the Committee on Foreign Relations is said to disapprove the scheme for the Danish West India purchase.

VACATING OFFICES.

Mr. Wilson's bill, introduced in the Senate, vacates the offices of Governor, Secretary of State and Surveyor General of Georgia.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHIGTON, Jan. 7, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. GRIMES presented a memorial from the Assistant Professor of the Naval Academy for an increase of the pay of Naval officers

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a joint resolution providing for the adjustment of the accounts of the acting Collector of Internal Revenue. Referred to Committe on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to abolish the District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, and to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of the Western District over the whole State. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill vacating certain offices in Georgia, and empowering the Constitutional Convention to fill the same.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill to amend existing laws in regard to Internal Revenue, and for other purposes. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill in regard to claims of the executors of the Indian Chief John Ross. Referred to Committee on claims.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to amend the act fixing the rights of volunteers as part of the army, so as to give volunteer officers their proper rank, including the Marine Board. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the joint resolution appointing as Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, Theodore D. Woolsey, of Connecticut, Wm. B. Astor, of New York, John McLean, of New Jersey, and Peter Parker, of Washington. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER reminded the Senate that the bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia had been sent to the President December 10th. The President having failed to return it, he now asked to introduce a bill in relief of similar.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested a reference of the matter to the Judiciary Committee, as it might be that the bill was now a law of the land.

After a debate on the point by Messrs. Johnson, Edmunds, Drake and Sumner, until the morning hour had expired, the bill was so referred.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. DAVIS instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of regulating fares on the various railroads in the United States. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

The bill to repeal the tax on cotton was taken up.

Mr. CONKLING withdrew his motion to postpone, saying he should, at the proper time, press the amendment confining the suspension to one year.

The question was on Mr. JOHNSON'S amendment, exempting crops grown in 1867 and remaining in the hands of producers.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved an amendment, exempting all cotton remaining unsold in the hands of producers when the act takes effect; providing that no tax heretofore collected shall be refunded. Lost.

Mr. JOHNSON'S amendment was also lost.

The question recurring on Mr. NORTON'S amendment, reducing the tax on cotton grown after 1867 to one cent.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend by confining the exemption to 1868.

Messrs. JOHNSON, FRELINGHUYSEN and PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, spoke in favor of the repeal, and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, against it.

Mr. DAVIS made a speech of some length, claiming that if the North would keep its spoon out of the southern dish, the South would soon be reconstructed, and that free negro labor had proved a failure.

Mr. MORTON replied that the reason why the northern spoon was in the southern dish was that the south had the negro might have been made lazy by freedom, but that evil would be remedied, if the southern whites were thereby made more industrious. He then proceeded to support the justice of at least a reduced tax.

Mr. HOWARD would support the amendment, if the Senator from Indiana would. He could not vote to give to the south privileges which he was compelled to deny to his own constituents, and he inquired of the Chairman of the Finance Committee whether provisions had been made for supplying the deficit occasioned by the removing of this tax.

Mr. SHERMAN replied, instancing several portions of the estimated expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year, which would be reduced. The whole would not exceed one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty million dollars, so that Congress might now safely throw off one hundred millions taxation.

Mr. HOWARD inquired whether that Committee had considered the propriety of discontinuing the payment of the war debt for the present?

Mr. SUMNER said that a bill to that end was now on the table.

Mr. CONKLING'S amendment, exempting cotton grown in 1868 was adopted—twenty-five against twenty-one.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment, declaring that no further provision of law is required to authorize the collection of the tax after 1868. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, a proviso was added, exempting cotton imported between April, 1868, and April, 1869.

The bill then passed—yeas twenty-five, nays twelve, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COBB offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of putting officers of the 50th Wisconsin Volunteers on the same footing in reference to three months extra pay proper as though they had been mustered into the service of the United States at the time of the passage of the act granting such extra pay to certain officers. Adopted.

Mr. HOPKINS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of subjecting to entry under the homestead law, and offering for sale and pre-emption for actual settlement, all the unsold even numbered sections and parts of sections of public lands remaining unsold along the lines of the railroad where the old numbered sections have been granted by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads. Adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the Special Commissioner of Revenue. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of letters from the Secretary of War *ad interim* and Gen. Halleck relative to surveying and bringing into market the lands of the peninsula of Alaska. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

The bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounty came up. All the amendments were withdrawn, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, proposed as a substitute a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ, by transfer or otherwise, a sufficient number of additional clerks, not less than fifty, in the division of the Second Auditor's Office in the Treasury Department, charged with giving information to the Paymaster General in reference to soldiers claiming bounty under the act of July, 1866, to be continued so long as necessary, and the preference to be given in this employment of clerks to discharged soldiers and sailors; also directing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide adequate and convenient rooms for all the clerks employed in that business; also, directing the Assistant Treasurer at New York to pay duplicate checks on notice of the loss of the originals.

Mr. ARNELL asked Mr. Washburne to accept an amendment transferring the claims of colored soldiers for bounty and back pay to the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. WASHBURNE declined to allow the amendment to be offered, and pressed a vote on the substitute, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of such iron clad vessels as in his judgment are not required by the interest of the service, at a price to be determined by appraisal to be made by a board of not less than five naval officers, two of whom shall be engineers, to report to the Secretary of the Navy, such vessels are sold of the amount realized from such sales, and of parties to whom sold.

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved an amendment, providing that the proceeds of sales shall be paid into the treasury.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressed his entire willingness as to the number, names, &c., of iron clads belonging to the navy, saying there had been the grossest abuses in the whole business.

Mr. WOOD suggested that vessels should be sold at public auction, the Board fixing their minimum price.

Mr. PIKE stated that this bill applied to fifty-four ironclad vessels that were now in ordinary. Of these there were at League Island twenty-one, New Orleans eight, Mound City eight, Washington five, Boston four, New York three, San Francisco, and Portsmouth three.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired who were expected to be purchasers?

Mr. PIKE said it was manifest it was to the interest of the Government to dispose of these vessels. A better class could be produced in case of necessity, for, in addition to them, there were a number of them on stocks which could be completed in a very short time. Last year there had been apprehensions of difficulty between France and Prussia, and France had immediately reinforced its navy by the purchase of two or our ironclads. Now, none of the navies of the smaller powers in Europe and South America were in trouble and wished to purchase some of the smaller vessels, and applications for that purpose had been made to the Navy Department last week.

After further debate the joint resolution was passed—yeas ninety, nays twenty-nine.

A resolution, offered by Mr. NEWCOMB on the 26th of November, calling on the heads of departments for information about their employees, was tabled.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing Rear Admiral Thatcher to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Island, was passed.

The Senate joint resolution limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies for the Executive Department to one year, was referred to Committee on appropriations.

Mr. SCHENCK, from Committee of ways and means, reported a bill to complete the payment of taxes on distilled spirits in all cases when withdrawn from bonded warehouses, and made a lengthy explanation of the frauds which make it necessary. After considerable debate the bill as reported was passed.

Mr. UPSON, from Committee on elections, reported that Mr. Trumbull was entitled to his seat as a representative from the first Congressional District of Kentucky. Laid over for furture action.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and was addressed by Mr. CARY on the question of the public debt.

The SPEAKER announced that he appointed Messrs. Scofield, Poland and Fryn regents of the Smithsonian Institute for the present Congress.

The Senate Joint Resolution for the appointment of regents of the Smithsonian Institute was adopted.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to report a bill providing for a bureau of Civil Service, to prescribe the duties, qualifications, and terms of office, &c., of employees in the various departments of the Government.

Mr. KERR objected.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to furnish copies of correspondence, &c., on file, in reference to the claim of B. W. Perkins against the Russian Government, arising out of contracts for ordnance. Adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the mode of taxing the Shaker Association at New Lebanon, N. Y. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

State Fair—Reconstruction Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—The Louisiana State Fair commenced to-day, attracting large numbers of strangers. Two steam ploughs were on exhibition.

In the Convention yesterday Mr. Blackburn offered resolutions providing that warrants of the Convention bear eight per cent. interest from the date of the assembling of the Convention until paid into the State Treasury, making them receivable for all dues to the State, and prohibiting tax receivers from receiving any warrants other than those issued by the Convention.

Mr. Cooley opposed them, on the ground of the illegality of the proposed measures, and offered a substitute, providing that tax receivers pay into the Treasury the identical funds collected.

Both were referred to a committee of three, which reported to-day in favor of Mr. Cooley's substitute, which was adopted after a stormy debate.

To-day one member was asked his opinion of the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws, and gave it as his individual opinion that they were unconstitutional.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

HARRISBURG.

Meeting of the Legislature.

Organization of the Senate.

Speech of Mr. Graham, Speaker Elect.

Governor's Message Not Read.

The Legislative Record Contract.

The House Fails to Organize.

Six Ballots for Speaker.

Adjournment Till To-morrow

Republican Dissenters Firm in their Opposition to Davis.

They Declare He is Opposed to a Free Railroad Law.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1868.

The Senate convened at three o'clock this afternoon, Speaker Graham presiding. The new Senators unsworned and sworn.

Mr. McCandless, Democrat, of Philadelphia, protested against the old Speaker swearing in the new Senators. Ruled out of order.

For Speaker, Mr. Graham, Republican, received nineteen votes, and Mr. Wallace, Democrat, fourteen.

Mr. Wallace administered the oath of office to Mr. Graham, who spoke as follows:

Senators: In assuming the responsible duties of the office to which my partiality has called me, I can only promise you to devote to their discharge whatever ability I may possess, and to give an earnest attention to the business of the Senate. The rules which govern this chamber, if observed with ordinary strictness, are sufficient to enable us to transact the business of our constituents, and to frame such laws as may be needed by the people of the State with due deliberation, without protracting the session to an unusual period. I shall in all kindness endeavor to have those rules observed, and to every member in my power to preserve the dignity of this body, and to expedite, as far as may be consistent with a proper regard for the deliberative character of the body, the consideration of the various legislative measures to which your attention may be invited.

The important interests of a great State are entrusted to our care. The enterprising people of a mighty Commonwealth, stretching from Lake Erie to the Delaware, with resources as diversified as their industry, look to us for the just basis for their advancement in material prosperity and moral greatness.

Let us then see to it, that whatever measures we will adopt, as the representatives of the State, will make available the now inaccessible forests and minerals of our mountains and the products of our soil, or wherever will encourage that honest industry of our citizens, and diffuse intelligence among our children, shall receive our prompt and cordial support.

Promising that no Railroad Law, for granted, a liberal "Free Railroad Law," which will extend the benefits of our railroad system to every corner of the Commonwealth, and open every recess in our valleies, however obscure or remote, will receive your early and careful attention. The day for grants of special and exclusive privileges in the carrying trade has passed by, and their discharge has been justified, or at least excused in the infancy of our Commonwealth, when money was scarce and capitalists few and timid; but now, when wealth is abundant, and will never be withdrawn from remunerative investment, and while the larger part of the vast resources and productions of the State lie hidden from public view, and are unable to reach the markets of the world for want of transportation, a broader and more liberal policy is demanded by the requirements of the times.

Not "the greatest good for the greatest number," but the general good of all, should be our motto and our aim. The voice of the great political party, which for years has controlled the State Legislation, and wielded the destiny of Pennsylvania, now represented by a majority in each branch of the Legislature, was heard in unmistakable language on the 4th day of last June, by their representatives in convention at Williamsport last summer; and the emphatic declarations of the candidate for the presidency, the platform of principles, both on the floor of this Senate, and elsewhere, during the canvass of 1866, were endorsed by the other three hundred thousand voters of this Commonwealth, and I shall be false to all sincerity then, let us carry out the clearly expressed will of the people of the State on this all important subject.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing Rear Admiral Thatcher to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Island, was passed.

The Senate joint resolution limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies for the Executive Department to one year, was referred to Committee on appropriations.

Mr. SCHENCK, from Committee of ways and means, reported a bill to complete the payment of taxes on distilled spirits in all cases when withdrawn from bonded warehouses, and made a lengthy explanation of the frauds which make it necessary. After considerable debate the bill as reported was passed.

Mr. UPSON, from Committee on elections, reported that Mr. Trumbull was entitled his seat as a representative from the first Congressional District of Kentucky. Laid over for furture action.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and was addressed by Mr. CARY on the question of the public debt.

The SPEAKER announced that he appointed Messrs. Scofield, Poland and Fryn regents of the Smithsonian Institute for the present Congress.

The Senate Joint Resolution for the appointment of regents of the Smithsonian Institute was adopted.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to report a bill providing for a bureau of Civil Service, to prescribe the duties, qualifications, and terms of office, &c., of employees in the various departments of the Government.

Mr. KERR objected.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to furnish copies of correspondence, &c., on file, in reference to the claim of B. W. Perkins against the Russian Government, arising out of contracts for ordnance. Adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the mode of taxing the Shaker Association at New Lebanon, N. Y. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Report in His Case from Senator Howard.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The report of Senator Howard in the case of Secretary Stanton was considered by the House Military Committee this morning, and will be laid before the Senate in executive session to-day. It is very long, covering upwards of one hundred sheets of foolscap paper.

The following are the principal points:

After reciting the circumstances of the suspension of Secretary Stanton by the President, on the 12th of August, and the appointment of Gen. Grant as Secretary of War *ad interim*, the report cites the second section of the Tenure of Office act, in order to show that Congress intended to prevent such a removal, except for misconduct in office, or on account of some physical or mental incapacity, or some legal disqualification. The act requires that before the President can order such suspension, he shall have evidence satisfactory to him that some one of these causes exists. He must be satisfied by evidence, and the evidence must be such as tends to establish the existence of some one of these distinctly enumerated causes, and not merely that there is a difference of opinion between him and the incumbent, or mere mutual dislike. Both are by the Constitution but officers of the law, bound to perform for the people the duties imposed by law, and one no more and to no greater extent than the other. Their duties may greatly differ in particular cases, but the obligation is exactly the same. It is to be the law that each is responsible. The first principle of the Constitutional Government involves this responsibility, and no official, however high, is above the law, or entitled under our system to claim for himself impeccability or immunity. That monarchial principle finds no place in the Republican system under which we live, and he who seeks to re-sort to it seeks to destroy liberty.

The Committee say they do not propose to discuss the constitutionality of the tenure of office act, but contend that the President, by his proceedings now under consideration, has recognized its binding force. He has adopted it as the rule of his conduct, by actually using and employing a power created and existing only by the act itself, the power of suspension, and it only remains for the Committee to give their views of the sufficiency of the evidence and reasons upon which he relies to justify his action.

The report then proceeds to analyze the President's message to Congress on the subject of Mr. Stanton's susp and adds the fact, already made public by Mr. Johnson himself, that in the Cabinet council proceedings in June Mr. Stanton had dissented from the opinion of the Attorney General in reference to the true meaning and effect of the reconstruction acts of March 2d and March 23d, 1867, which opinions Mr. Johnson had adopted and acted upon. That the whole country had seen that if these opinions were carried out in practice, as Mr. Johnson proposed they should be, and as he instructed his subordinates to carry them out, the plain intention of Congress in regard to reconstruction in the rebel States would be defeated. Mr. Stanton had expressed his dissent from those opinions, and refused to countenance such an action, which he knew, on the assembling of the Congress on the 3d of July. Congress, to the exclusion of all other business, passed, at that extraordinary session, his plan of reconstruction, setting aside the dangerous interpretations by the Attorney General of the two previous acts, as he had done in the two previous bills. Mr. Johnson vetoed this bill also. It was conscious, as three elaborate vetoes, aided by his speeches and conversations and the corps of presses in his interest, could make it, that he was determined to resist everything of the kind, and that he intended to render all such legislation abortive. He had not only used his influence and patronage to that end, but had strenuously opposed and endeavored to defeat, and even to veto the amendment to the Constitution, known as article fourteen, passed in June, 1866, and ratified by the people in the late reconstruction. His whole course of conduct was notoriously in open and violent antagonism to the will of the nation, as expressed by the legislative power, Congress. Mr. Stanton, on the other hand, favored the faithful execution of these acts. They were laws of the land. He would not and did not defend or object by any means, direct or indirect. He had good reason to believe, and did believe, that if he resigned his post, Mr. Johnson would fill the vacancy by the appointment of some person who would sympathize with the views of Congress. Such an appointment would, by the Constitution, have remained in force till the end of the next session of the Senate.

The report continues: It was undoubtedly the aim of Mr. Johnson, if we may judge from his previous conduct, to avail himself of Mr. Stanton's absence at a time to carry out his scheme of obstruction, and by every means in his power, and they were many, to hinder and thwart the legislation of Congress, to defeat those statutes, and then, when bluntly asked to resign, under the pretext of public considerations of a high character, Mr. Stanton refused to yield to such unworthy purposes, and firmly and strongly and manfully opposed to them the duty incumbent upon him to resist their accomplishment by remaining at his post and seeking to execute those statutes faithfully and effectually.

The report says that if the President is to become the final judge of what public interests require, Congress and its laws are nothing, and however wanton or wicked he may be, it is impossible for Congress to differ with him in opinion and to make known to him this difference.

The Committee then ask: Is Mr. Johnson serious in this most arbitrary assumption? Can he no longer brook to be told that his course is wrong? Does he regard mere difference of opinion as to the propriety of carrying out the legislation of Congress as official misconduct? It would seem so from the position here taken. But we cannot countenance a doctrine so absolute and despotic. It is not merely a step towards tyranny, but is the first step in tyranny.

The report enlarges upon these points and then pays a warm tribute to Mr. Stanton, as follows:

We recognize in his refusal no misconduct in office, but, on the contrary, we are of opinion that in so doing he consulted both his duty and the best interests of the country. During the bloody civil war his eminent talents, his patriotism, his energy, his labors, his devotion to the cause, and his unflinching determination to put down rebellion, had justly entitled him to the gratitude and admiration of the country, and in the words of the poet he was true and faithful. When many others seemed to dispair, his fortitude was unshaken. When defeat and discouragement darkened the land, he was not appalled, but his genius pierced the gloom and saw the light of approaching triumph. We cannot sympathize with that spirit which, without fixing upon him so much as a plausible charge of misconduct, would cast him down and ruin his well earned reputation.

The Committee here quotes Mr. Stanton's letter in reply to the note from the President informing him of his suspension, and which he says in effect charged the President that Mr. Stanton concurred in the veto of the tenure of office bill. It is admitted that Mr. Stanton thought the bill unconstitutional, and was opposed to its becoming a law. Such, the Committee says, was sincerely his views, and some of the ablest statesmen in the country have expressed the same opinion, which is probably able, have held the contrary opinion, and among them Mr. Webster. The controversy is almost as old as the Government. But for the first time in our history it does not follow, because a public officer has entertained such an opinion of a proposed measure, he is to carry his notions so far as to treat it as void when formally enacted into a law by a two thirds vote of each of the houses.

The next point of the President's message noticed by the Committee is his charge that Mr. Stanton was at one time in accord with his Johnson's) policy, and endeavors to make him partly responsible for it. This is denied, on the strength of Mr. Stanton's testimony on the subject, given before the Impeachment Committee of the House, in regard to Mr. Johnson's claim that he is responsible for the conduct of the Executive Department. The report asks whether he admits his responsibility for the dispatches sent by the Secretary of State to the Provisional Governors, and maintains that he must admit and be bound by them, and yet in his message to Congress, in 1866, he suppressed such intimations, and astonished the country by announcing that he had fully reorganized and reconstructed the rebellious States, and that nothing remained for Congress to do but to pass upon the naked questions of the regularity of the elections and qualifications of Senators and Representatives elected. Who then, the Committee asks, has committed the offense, if it be one, of changing front on this great question of the power of Congress? Who has been the early and original opponent of granting to the colored man the ballot for his protection, and for the security of the country against another rebellion? Not Mr. Stanton, surely. His opinions on these subjects have ever been the same, and Mr. Johnson knew them full well, from April, 1865, down to the time of suspension.

Another and special ground of complaint alleged against Mr. Stanton in the President's message is, that he omitted to communicate to the President a telegraphic dispatch of General Baird's, dated 28th July, 1866, relative to the State Convention of Louisiana, then about to meet in New Orleans, and that Mr. Stanton did not send the General instructions, as required. After quoting Mr. Johnson's message on this subject very fully, the report declares that these passages from the message show plainly enough that the purpose of the author is to prove he had no opp rtunity to prevent the riot and slaughter of that bloody day, and is therefore free from the responsibility of which he speaks, and that his failure to prevent them is clearly chargeable to the Secretary's delinquency in not sending Gen. Baird instructions and in withholding the dispatch from the President. The committee give much space to the discussion of this point, and accuse the President of being aware of the existence of Mayor Monroe's letter to General Baird of the 25th of July, and also of the intention of the rebels to disperse the Convention. Knowing these facts, they ask why the President did not make arrangements for preventing the riot. As the Convention owed its existence, primarily, to the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies, he could have dissolved it, and failing to do that, they argue he was bound to protect it against violence. Even had he ceased to regard it as a lawful assembly, he should have protected its members as private citizens. The Committee quote dispatches which passed between Mr. Johnson and the authorities of Louisiana at the time of the riot, and are of the opinion that the President's dispatch to Mr. Voorhies, of July 28th, 1866, was a plain order to use the troops against members of the Convention. In support of this view the Committee refer to the feelings entertained by the President towards the Convention, and quote his speech at St. Louis, delivered September 8th, 1866, wherein he denounced the members. In noticing the grave delinquency with which the President charges Mr. Stanton for his failure to show him General Baird's dispatch, asking for instructions immediately after it was received, the Committee say: Mr. Johnson in his report seeks to throw off from himself all responsibility of the riot, and denies he was warned in time. This denial, in the face of the unrebutted and incontrovertible facts of the case, admits of but one reply, and that is, that it is untrue, and known to be so to Mr. Johnson. He was warned, and fully warned, of the impending violence, and it is in vain for him to deny a fact so well established. Mr. Stanton was not warned.

The Committee discuss this subject at great length, and in conclusion recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President in his report of the 12th of December, 1867, for the suspension from office of the Secretary of War, E. M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—In the Virginia Convention yesterday, the first section of the bill of rights, declaring all men by nature equally free and independent, was adopted.

—The New York Legislature organized yesterday. William Hellchman, Democrat, was elected Speaker of the House. Notice was given in the Senate of a bill to repeal the Metropolitan excise law.

—Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck, at New York, gives notice that holders of United States bonds of 1847, who do not present them for payment prior to the 1st of February next, will be considered as having waived the right of present payment, and such bonds will be paid at the option of the government.

—Foster Blodgett, Postmaster of Augusta, Ga., has been suspended, and G. W. Summerville appointed special agent, takes charge of the office. A petition is being circulated for signatures among the citizens, which will be presented to General Meade, asking the removal of Mr. Blodgett as mili—y Mayor of Augusta.

—Gazaway B. Lamar has brought suit in the Supreme Court of New York against Charles A. Dana, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, for arresting him in Savannah, in April, 1865, and bringing him to Washington. The damages are laid at $500. The case now comes up merely to remove it to the United States Court.

CHICAGO.

Young Men's Christian Association Building Burned—$300,000.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 7.—The greater portion of the Young Men's Christian Association building, erected last year at a cost of $170,000, is in ruins. The first alarm was sounded shortly after nine o'clock this morning, and before the firemen could get to work to advantage, the flames penetrated to every part of the Farwell Hall part of the building. At half past nine the roof fell in, and shortly afterwards the east and south walls. The entire loss is variously estimated, but will approximate to three hundred thousand dollars. Chicago provision dealers occupied the store under Farwell Hall for storage of flour, pork, lard, &c., large quantities of which was consumed. They estimate their loss at $100,000; fully insured in Chicago companies. The association buildings were insured for $120,000, $80,000 in Cincinnati and St. Louis companies, $20,000 in Chicago and $20,000 in New York.

GEORGIA.

Conference with Gen. Meade—The Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, January 7.—Governors Jenkins, of Georgia, and Patton, of Alabama, arrived here to-day to confer with General Meade. They leave in the morning.

Members of Congress have been making efforts to have the Alabama Convention re-assemble, so as to make the new Constitution less obnoxious and thus secure its ratification.

Governor Jenkens has called the attention of General Meade to several of General Pope's orders, and their revocation is under advisement.

The Convention reassembles here to-morrow. There is much excitement in the city. It proposes to issue State notes on its authority to meet its expenses.

ST. LOUIS

Steamboat Collision—Adjourned Session of Missouri Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—The steamer Empire, from Louisville for New Orleans, with two hundred tons of produce and assorted freight, collided with the tow boat Ike Hamilton, last night, at the foot of Wolf Island, below Cairo. The Empire sunk after being run on the bar, but can be raised. The deck cargo was saved. No lives lost.

The adjourned session of the Missouri Legislature met to-day, and after some unimportant business both houses adjourned till Thursday in honor of Gen. Jackson's victory at the battle of New Orleans. Gov. Fletcher's message will be delivered Thursday morning.

OHIO.

Democratic Convention—Pendleton for the Presidency—Thurman for Senator—Vallandigham Out in the Cold.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, January 7.—A majority of the delegates to the 8th January Democratic State Convention are already here. It is pretty well settled that delegates will be appointed to the National Democratic Convention instructed for Geo. H. Pendleton for the Presidency; also, that A. G. Thurman will win in the race for the Senatorship, leaving Valland

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1868.

IT IS PRETTY CERTAIN that Maine will present, at the Chicago Convention, for nomination to the Vice Presidency, the name of Mr. Hamlin; New York that of Mr. Fenton; Pennsylvania that of Mr. Grow; Ohio that of Mr. Wade; and Indiana that of Mr. Colfax. A most excellent list from which to make a selection. If the last National Convention had taken either of these men, the party would have been spared the humiliation of a great betrayal, and the country saved four years of fruitless agitation.

IF IT IS TRUE, as stated yesterday by cable telegram, that the men who stormed Martello tower, near Cork, and sacked a gunshop in that city, went thither from the United States, that fact furnishes a significant commentary on the recent public meetings here demanding of the Washington government full protection to naturalized American citizens when abroad. However much the courage requisite to such adventures may elicit admiration, and no matter how deeply the miseries of Ireland and the wrongs of her people, may compel commiseration, it is the blindest arrogance or the stupidest folly for any man or set of men to suppose that a powerful government can be persuaded or coerced into granting immunity to such actions.

WHILE the Conservatives at the North profess great dissatisfaction that the work of Reconstruction does not progress with greater rapidity, by far the larger portion of their ilk at the South are doing all they can to retard the consummation. What these people want, therefore, is not so much Reconstruction, as a particular type thereof—Reconstruction with all the rebel whites let in, and all the loyal blacks left out. Such an arrangement cannot be had, no matter how long it may be waited for. The time will come, and we trust shortly, when a grand act of oblivion shall cancel all past political offences; but that ought not to be until the rights of all citizens shall be acknowledged and enforced, without respect to incidents of race, color, place of birth, or any other immaterial peculiarity.

IF THE SENATE is resorting to what is no better than a dodge, in order to appear to maintain its dignity and authority, when doing neither, it is making a mistake. Either Mr. STANTON ought to go back to the War Office or stay out. If the President removed him without proper cause, in defiance of the laws, then he ought to be reinstated and hold the place. If the President removed him for good reasons, then the Senate ought to say so, and let him drop. To decree his restoration, and then have him resign, may serve as a technanical vindication of the rights of the Senate, but will expose that body to ridicule, and be equivalent to a sentence of condemnation upon the Secretary. Shams are almost always transparent, and never find favor with straight-forward men, who constitute the majority every where.

POPULAR feeling in Italy, manifested in ways not to be disputed, has constrained the King, notwithstanding the formidable opponents by whom he is environed, to declare publicly that Rome shall become the capital of Italy; but he wisely added that the consummation would require patience on the part of his people. There was a time, and but a few months ago, when other qualities than patience would have reached the desired goal at a bound. The Italians were eager to incur the risk, and seize Rome before the French could occupy it. Boldness on the part of the government, co-operating with courage and promptitude on the part of the population, would have gained the prize; would have enlisted the sympathy of other powers; would have awed France into acquiescence; would have terminated mediæval institutions in the peninsula, and opened fully the era of modern organization.

ACCOUNTS from Columbus, Ohio, are to the effect that Vallandigham's prospects for the United States Senatorship have so improved that his friends feel some degree of confidence he will be chosen. However, it is only fair to say that Mr. Thurman's supporters insist that the members who have been instructed, since the election, to vote for Mr. Vallandigham, will not do so, but will act according to their previously expressed preferences.

Mr. Vallandigham is the most suitable man the Democracy of Ohio can select. He is their representative man, giving unadulterated expression to their emotions, convictions and purposes. He has ability, persistency, courage, fanaticism, honesty; and while we do not relish his ideas, we have more respect for him than we have for sleek, plausible, insinuating men, who would do much worse than he would, provided always that they could act in the dark or under such other circumstances as would enable them to elude responsibility.

A CONTEMPORARY states that the GAZETTE has demanded of Mr. Graham the exclusion of Mr. Landon from the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Railroads. Not only have we made no such demand, but we have said nothing from which it could be reasonably inferred we so desired. We comprehend how delicate it is for a presiding officer to violate the courtesies of the body in which he holds position; how ruinous it would be to himself personally; and how it would react against the interests it was intended to promote. What we insisted on was that there should be placed on the Railroad Committee a clear majority of members known to be for Freedom in Railroad Building beyond all peradventure. This we did, not because we had the slightest distrust of Mr. Graham's disposition in the premises, but as incidental to the expression of our dissent to a demand made elsewhere that he should sacrifice himself by a breach of decorum without helping the friends of a Free Railroad Law.

That Mr. Graham will do what we suggested—not because we suggested it, but because such a step accords as well with his past course and present convictions as with justice and propriety—we have good reasons for believing. That he will go farther to gratify senseless clamor, we do not think.

One great trouble with Allegheny county politics and politicians, for a series of years past, has consisted in the fact that they have been altogether too provincial. Nothing, either for the promotion of individual or of public interests, has been made from this narrow policy, or ever will be made, except in virtue of some fortunate accident. A broader view, a more liberal course of action, and a generous policy, are needed to restore to this county that consideration to which her rank in business, wealth, population, enterprise and intelligence entitle her. We say this in no censorious spirit; but because it is needful it should be said, and not only be said, but heeded.

MR. JOHNSON—MR. STANTON.

During the rebellion Mr. STANTON disclosed high abilities and rendered vast services to the country. In neither of these particulars was he surpassed by any other citizen, who acted a part either in the civil or military service. So holding, we shall not fall under a suspicion of improper bias when we declare that on most of the points in the controversy now joined and trying before the Senate and the People, respecting his relations to the President, our judgment does not run in his favor. Let us state what those points are:

1. That from the accession of Mr. JOHNSON to the Presidency, down to a quite recent date, Mr. STANTON, as Secretary of War, steadily gave him to understand, by word and deed, that he fully concurred in his plan of Reconstruction.

2. That when the Office Tenure Bill was under consideration in Congress, Mr. STANTON, in his place in the Cabinet, denounced it as an infringement upon the constitutional prerogatives of the President, and after it had passed both Houses, advised the President to veto it, offering to furnish the arguments in justification of that measure.

3. That in replying to a note from the President asking him to resign, he employed terms unbecoming a subordinate, and which made their longer connection impracticable.

4. That by withholding from the President important dispatches, he deprived that functionary of an opportunity he would gladly have improved to prevent the memorable massacre of members of the Constitutional Convention at New Orleans.

As yet Mr. STANTON has not seen proper to make any rejoinder, though his friends insist he can completely vindicate himself from each of these incriminations. If he has any defence to offer he owes it to his character and fame not to delay, but to make it as conclusive as the materials at his command will allow.

Meanwhile, we feel that the President is correct on the first three points above specified; and that on the last the facts are against his allegation. Touching this last point our Washington correspondent, in his letter published some days ago, made the ablest and most exhaustive presentation of the evidence that has thus far come before the public. It demonstrated by an appeal to dates which cannot be successfully disputed, that all the circumstances of the case were known to the President in season for any action he deemed appropriate. He might have gone farther, and established the fact that the spirit evinced by however much he might have admired the pluck and sarcasm, he would have rebuked the impertinence.

This is the view we take of the case as it is now presented. Mr. STANTON has uncommon capabilities. He is animated by an unbounded ambition. Not satisfied with what he had already attained—with having written his name high in the annals of his country, and illuminated it with an imperishable glory, his longings ran out towards the most exalted seat in the nation. Confident in his skill as a political navigator—perhaps pleased with the tempest when the waves ran high, and for a calm unfit—he conceived he was so dexterous as to baffle all factions and all interests, and make him become the indispensable man of the hour. If so, the ambition was noble, but the means for gratifying it altogether censurable.

How farther developments may change this aspect of the case, cannot be foretold. But it will afford us the sincerest pleasure if Mr. STANTON shall vindicate his conduct in all the particulars in which it is here impeached.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

No fact in political history is plainer than that popular Municipal Government, throughout all the ages, has been the fountain and best defence of Civil Liberty. Before it exists, nothing is possible but unalloyed despotism. Wherever it is established, sooner or later the right of the people to share in the highest departments of government will force its way and compel recognition.

The Emperor of Russia recently ordained that all citizens of the respective Municipalities, including the emancipated serfs, should vote, on equal conditions, for all their local officers. This was a startling innovation upon the usages and traditions of the empire. It contains all the germs of full-blown Freedom, which may be long in putting forth its leaves and distilling its fragrance, but will be sure at last to mature in perfection.

The first step towards Civil Liberty is to teach men to consider, to discuss, to weigh and to decide political questions—not as an abstract mental exercise, but as a practical and important right and duty. It is fitting that this discipline should begin on the class of things which stand in nearest relations to novices—the care of roads, the support of paupers, the maintenance of schools, and the enforcement of local order. But when the habit of debating and determining matters has been formed, it naturally branches out into higher and more consequential affairs. By this process, Parliaments, Constituent Assemblies, Congresses—the great representative bodies of a nation—grow up, enlarge their powers, consolidate their prerogatives, dispute the authority of the Crown, and inaugurate and confirm the existence of Liberty and Equality.

This is not a fanciful speculation upon a possible course of events, but an actual delineation of what has uniformly transpired. If we remount the stream of time until history becomes lost in fable and allegory, this uniform succession is constantly witnessed. Wherever the right of the people to control their own municipal affairs has been conceded and enjoyed, there has been developed first a tendency and then a determination to participate in all the higher functions of government. Of course, there have been fluctuations in this process—sometimes of the most marked descriptions—as in France, where the shadow on the dial of progress has sometimes advanced with surpassing rapidity and then gone backwards with as astonishing celerity. But however inexplicable these oscillating movements may appear to superficial cognition, careful and trained observers have no difficulty in detecting under the surface the real and main current, steadily tending, however slowly, to the grand consummation of complete political enfranchisement.

In the United States we have for so long a period been accustomed to all the larger forms of Freedom that we are prone to disparage the lesser form—often to pour spleen or contempt thereon—to seek to abridge and belittle it, rather than to allow it to grow and expand and gather strength. Not many mistakes in politics are more flagrant than this. Let any one take pains to inform himself accurately of the immunities and powers of certain of the free cities of Europe in past ages—what part they played, not simply in developing commerce, nourishing arts, and ennobling social life, but in furnishing examples of the value of liberty and of courage in the defence thereof, and he will attain to a juster estimate of the true place of Municipal Government in the economy of political concerns. Nor will this estimate be lessened, if he then directs his contemplation to the conduct of cities and boroughs, integral parts of nations, in defending acquired prerogatives from encroachments by monarchs, in stimulating the masses of the population to a just appreciation of political rights, in inspiring them with a disposition to incur the heaviest risks and to make the largest sacrifices in order to maintain them. Much of this was seen throughout the Northern States of this Union during the late rebellion. The Municipalities were everywhere foremost in filling quotas, in supplying regiments on marches, and in all other labors essential to the furtherance of the national cause.

These are among the considerations which lead us to-day to felicitate the city of Pittsburgh on the enlargement of its territory, the increase of its population, and the accession to its wealth and influence consequent upon consolidation. The new Councils have an arduous work before them; but we have full confidence that they combine the intelligence, probity and experience requisite to such a performance of the task as will enable them to reconcile differences, if any exist, to devise all needful measures for the new condition of affairs, and to make such a start as shall demonstrate the advisability of the recent extension of municipal boundaries to all who are included therein.

MR. DE LEON, who was Confidential Agent of the Confederate States in Europe, during the rebellion, has published the "Secret History of Confederate Diplomacy Abroad." He shows that the French Emperor was more hostile to the United States than any of the leading British statesmen; and was ready to take active measures in behalf of the rebels in case the British government would join him therein. While this was his real position, he did not intermit efforts to make our government believe his sentiments were honorable and friendly. This duplicity is in keeping with his character and the peculiarity of his race.

THE Clearfield *Republican* thinks the people of the Twentieth Congressional District of this State have been badly represented. They tried Mr. Culver, and he got into jail. Then they tried Mr. Finney, and his physicians sent him to France. The Erie *Dispatch*, on the other hand, insists that the people of the Twentieth District have been better served than the people of most districts whose representatives have been at Washington all the while. If that sounds spiteful, there is some truth in it.

WIRE MERCHANTS and manufacturers, with heavy stocks of goods on hand, which have already fallen to the specie standard, are not so eager to stop the contraction of the paper currency and stave off the resumption of specie payments, as they were before the declension. Nothing is more natural. Resumption would enable them to sell on the basis of specie, and so get indemnity for their losses.

—A new mode of embalming has been found and put in use in the Bellevue Hospital, New York.

CASE OF MR. VASHON.

Some months ago Mr. VASHON, a colored man of excellent character and attainments, applied for admission as a legal practitioner in the Court of Common Pleas of this county. He grounded his application upon the fact that he had been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, and upon the comity existing between the Courts of that State and of Pennsylvania in that regard. After a preliminary hearing, his case was referred to a Committee, consisting of highly respectable members of the bar. This Committee delayed making their report till Saturday last, when they submitted a document which we publish this morning, and which is peculiar, in that it simply recites the facts in connection with the application, without making any recommendation whatever.

Upon receiving the report Judge Sterrett remarked that by a rule of the Supreme Court of New York only lawyers from Pennsylvania were admitted to practice here who had regularly pursued the profession here within a preceding period of three years. While he did not say that he should be governed by the same rule in disposing of this application, there is no doubt he will be. Under this rule Mr. Vashon's application cannot be granted; for a much larger number of years have elapsed since he served as a lawyer in New York or elsewhere.

No doubt can reasonably be entertained as to the propriety of this rule. A man may at a given period possess a knowledge of the law qualifying him to represent competently the interests of clients. But if he goes out of the practice, and remains out for a succession of years, he becomes altogether disqualified for the successful pursuit of the calling.

While the rule is a good one, we think it comes in opportunely to relieve the Court from putting the refusal it was certain to make on other and less satisfactory grounds.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

The "Declaration," by certain leading clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal Church, termed by way of distinction the "Low Church" party, is out in the *Protestant Churchman* and *Episcopalian*, as editorial matter. Without discussing the differences between the two parties, which, to say the least, is unfortunate, or assuming the view of either, we present some of the salient points of this document signed by Drs. Newton, Cotton Smith, Stone, Tyng, and many other clergymen and laymen. The paper opens with the reasons for the declaration, the open and secret tendencies which exist to conformity with the Church of Rome, then follows an enumeration of these tendencies, such as the subversion of the Evangelical character of the Reformed Church by transforming the ministry into a priesthood; putting into a magical rite; the Lord's supper into the sacrifice of the mass; and conformity to a more sacradotal system. Attention is then called to a subtler and less clearly pronounced sacradotalism, which finds expression in this country in an exclusive view of the Episcopal Church; in unscriptural conceptions of the Sacrament; in superstitious ideas of the power of the ministry; and in a legal rather than an evangelical view of the Christian life. Reference is then made to the prejudicial influence of these tendencies, and to the fact that in many of the pulpits of the Church another Gospel is preached which is not the Gospel of Christ, and urges the Church to awaken to its peril. The closing paragraphs are mainly devoted to asking that sympathy and co-operation be awarded to other evangelical denominations, and the validity and recognition of their ministry. Closing words avow love and devotion to the Church.

The elegant new structure of the Presbyterian Publishing interests in Cincinnati has just been completed, and is occupied by "The Presbyter," "The Herald," "Christian World," and "Presbyterian Witness." The Western Tract and Book Society occupy the ground floor, and the editors and employees of the printing department are in the second and third stories.

The Agents of the Methodist Book Concern at New York, Drs Carlton and Porter, have issued during the year just closed five millions five hundred and seventy thousand and sixty three copies of the various Church periodicals.

Among the mooted questions is, the best means to lead children to Christ. Various plans have been proposed and new theories started, and yet comparatively few yield to the means employed. The following plan is adopted by the teacher of a bible class of seventy or eighty, in the Fifth Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, which may throw light on this subject. When the teacher (Robert Brown) observes any special signs in his class he marks the persons most exercised, and quietly obtains their places of residence. He then visits them and talks and prays with them at home. By this means he has been instrumental in leading many to Christ and into the Church.

A Baptist minister communicates to the *Examiner* the means he adopted to awaken an interest in his congregation and promote a revival, namely, by the visitation of laymen, two by two, going from house to house, to talk and pray with the unconverted, and invite them to meeting. Other denominations felt the power of this mode, and for three months the city was moved by the power and presence of God, as never before in its history.

The *Independent* says the Secretary of the American Missionary Association in Chicago received, on Christmas morning, a check for twenty-five hundred dollars from two gentlemen, living in a beautiful interior town in Illinois, who contribute in addition a like amount annually to the same treasury. This Association's work is among the freedmen, while it employs constantly upward of five hundred missionaries, teachers and relief agents.

Union meetings among the Presbyterians are being held in various parts of the country, to promote union on the basis of the late Philadelphia Convention. A meeting for prayer and conference to promote this cause has been called to be held at the Madison-square (Dr. Adams') Presbyterian Church, New York, on Sunday evening, January 5th. Also a meeting of a similar character is announced to be held in Steubenville, Ohio, commencing January 15th, 1868.

From all that is known of the facts in regard to the projected union between the Southern Presbyterians and the Southern wing of the Cumberland Presbyterians, the failure arises mainly on doctrinal points. The committee of the Cumberland Presbyterian body wished either the adoption of the Confession of Faith and Catechism of that Church, or such a modification of the Westminster Confession as would make it more agreeable to them—modifications manifestly affecting the Calvinistic sense of that venerable symbol. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church referred the matter to a special committee, which was adopted by the Assembly, and it is likely the negotiation is ended, at least for the present.

The United Brethren in Christ are quietly gaining strength, and must soon rank among the larger bodies, at least much higher than usually rated. The fact that but few of this denomination are in these parts is no criterion of their strength. In many places in the West, and portions of the Middle States, they are in strong force. Recent statistics from the Pacific Coast show that the number of preaching places is one hundred and forty, and the membership 1,309.

The Unitarians of Washington City are charged with having turned the black children out of Sabbath School, who, upon the *Examiner* proposes the following amendment of Scripture for a motto, "Suffer little *white* children to come unto me."

Bishop Marvin, of the Southern Methodist Church, represents the destitution in the bounds of the Arkansas and Little Rock Conferences as being very great among preachers and people. Some of the latter have found it difficult to obtain bread. Meat is rarely on the table. Amid their poverty spiritual prosperity, however, attends the use of the means.

The beautiful property purchased by the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church in Philadelphia, for a Home for poor and aged females, about a year ago, after months of litigation owing to some defect in the title, has been decided in favor of the Society, and they have been put in complete possession, and the purchase money of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars paid over.

Rev. George B. Russell, formerly pastor of Grace Church, (German Reformed) on Webster and Grant streets, in this city, has been chosen "Book Editor" by the Synod of Baltimore. Mr. Russell, in former years, was an indefatigable worker in the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

The elegant structure, Calvary Baptist Church, in Washington city, D. C., recently destroyed by fire, had not been regularly transferred by Hon. Amos Kendall, who gave $100,000 of the $120,000, required to rebuild it, until a few weeks ago, having returned from Europe in October. Fortunately the Church records had been, contrary to the customs and fixed rules of the Society, incidentally removed the day before the fire, and were saved.

Bishop Clark, of the M. E. Church, having recently purchased a house in Cincinnati, quite a number of lay friends and the Methodist ministry of the city met to extend him and his family a welcome to the city. The Bishop was presented with a certificate of deposit for two thousand dollars, and also a check for three hundred dollars on behalf of the ministers of that city. Speeches were followed with a sumptuous entertainment provided by the ladies.

The *Catholic*, of this city, advocates the holding of a Catholic Congress in this country. It denies the imputation of some journals that politics would enter into its deliberations, only in so far as it might effect religion. It says the re are Catholics of all parties, but the Church keeps entirely aloof from politics. It thinks much benefit to religion would accrue from such a meeting, which is quite reasonable to suppose.

Harpers are about bringing out Krummacher's *David King of Israel*. The preface to the American edition is filled with love to his American brethren, and is in the Court preacher's own hand.

EPHEMERIS.

—Many of the Chinese are Free Masons.

—Patti is to marry the Marquis de Caux.

—Alex. H. Stephens is visiting in Baltimore.

—Panthers infest the neighborhood of Aurora, Ind.

—Seven feet is the length of a hog in Connecticut.

—Upwards of 10,000 Philadelphians died last year.

—The income of Girard College was $150,000 last year.

—Judge Roland is Vermont's choice for Vice President.

—There were eighty-two suicides in New York last year.

—It is more than two weeks since Peru had a revolution.

—A goat race took place in Savannah on Christmas day.

—There are seven hundred and eighteen bar rooms in Detroit.

—Gov. Haight, of California, discourages Chinese immigration.

—The English are the most thievish race in the world.—*London Spectator.*

—Bear fighting is the favorite amusement in the country districts of Missouri.

—A Mr. Beasly was accidentally shot at a torchlight procession in Maysville, Ky., last week.

—Upwards of ten thousand men are employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

—A store and tobacco factory in Wentzville, Mo., were destroyed by fire one night last week.

—James Hubey, a young man of Baltimore had his foot cut off by a passing train on Monday, in that city.

—John C. Breckenridge, ex-Vice President and ex-several other things, is said to play a fine game of marbles.

—A triple portrait of Dexter has been taken by Mr. Troye the animal painter. It is to be sent to Paris to be chromoed.

—The Odd Fellows of New Albany have gathered up a Mutual Aid Association, which is doing much good on this favorable season.

—The late rise in the Kanawha river let out some fifty thousand barrels of oil, which sufficed to supply the Parkersburg refineries for awhile.

—Mr. Thos. R. Robinson, aged twenty seven years, blew his brains out with a revolver on Christmas eve. He lived in Green county, Mo.

—The daughter of the ex-King of Hanover is to marry the Crown Prince of Holland. She is to have a dotal gift of two million thalers, if the royal father can persuade Prussia to pay up.

—A southern exchange, in speaking of two cases of infanticide, one of the murderesses being white and the other black, calls the white one "an unfortunate girl," and the other "a negro fiend."

—The number of persons mortally wounded by premature discharge of fire-arms or by accident, on Christmas day, was large, the last of whom we have heard was C. Kebenack, of New Orleans, who has since died.

—A grey eagle attacked a flock of geese in Wisconsin recently, and would have made a successful raid had it not been for a woman who attacked him with a stick and beat him severely, driving him screaming from the field.

—Five thousand pounds of meat, nine hundred large loaves of bread, four chests of tea, and a large quantity of other food, were distributed by the St. George's Society of Toronto among the poor of that city on Christmas day.

—The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in New York is doing much good, but is carrying its zeal, sometimes, to such an excess as to render Mr. Bergh's only shelter from the ridiculous, the honorable character of his intentions.

—On last Sunday night three negroes broke into a store in Simpsonville, Ky., and stole the stock, consisting of several barrels of whisky and a large quantity of groceries. They were arrested while taking off the last load in a wagon, which was also stolen.

—The Bishops and Archbishops of Bohemia have excommunicated *all* political newspapers, alleging that they are conducted by Jews alone. This has had the effect of largely increasing the subscription lists, which is a good thing for the editors.

—A young woman was found murdered in the woods near Marshfield, Mo., last week. When last seen alive she had a United States bond for a large amount in her possession, and as this is not to be found now, the cause of the murder may be easily imagined.

—William Bowsher and his two sisters, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, who recently died very suddenly were poisoned. Their bodies have been examined, and no doubt whatever exists as to the fact. Who the poisoner was is a horrible mystery. Both of the young ladies were pretty and interesting, and were shortly to be married.

GIRLS AND WIVES.

Two publications of merit, one a quarterly review, the other a monthly magazine of the elder and graver sort, attempt this week to re-open a discussion which three years ago a most occupied the Recess. In the "North British Review," an eloquent writer, whose identity requires no signature to establish it, points to the disuse of marriage in the upper and middle class as one of the great "sores" in British society. There ought, he says, according to the Census returns, to be only 400,000 women between twenty and forty still unmarried, and there are 1,220,000, the difference representing the number wilfully shut out from their natural and most useful position in society. We may add that this frightful disproportion is mainly within the ranks of the so-called middle class. Peasant women all marry, and the workmen, amidst their dry sand complaints, certainly do not complain that their daughters cannot find husbands. He is evidently inclined to attribute the evil mainly to an increase in luxury and vice, observing, with epigrammatic justice, that if celibacy included chastity almost all men would marry; but even he is severe on the love of luxury and show for which some women sacrifice so much. The writer in "Fraser's Magazine," on the other hand, who professes to give reasons why he, with £800 a year, is still a bachelor, boldly throws the whole blame on the women, and indulges in a tirade against them, which reads as if it had been taken from an expurgated Juvenal.

Their dress, their cosmetics, their demands for settlements, their extravagance after marriage, all come in for his unqualified censure, and he even lugs in the wedding breakfast as one of the nuisances which disinclines men to matrimony. The annual premium on the insurance which fathers usually demand often, he says, cripples a man almost through life, the £100 a year so bestowed making all the difference between plenty and discomfort, a point on which he considers the very essence of the bachelor selfishness, doubtless assumed rather than felt by the writer, but which comes out still more strongly in the following paragraph; "My £800 a year keeps me in luxury as a bachelor,—the club, the rubber, the little dinner at Richmond, the battue of '24 plates,' the opera, the month at Baden Baden, are quite within my modest means; but the moment I marry, I exile myself from this easy paradise." Most people, we fancy, would feel it a luxury to know that the wives and babies were safe from the utter misery which comes on an educated household whose head has left bachelor quarters, however, selfishness is not our topic to-day. Apparently the bachelor would not mind all these annoyances so much, the loss of luxury, of independence, of income, the wedding breakfast, and the payment to the insurance office, the weary ceremonials, and the more weary waste, if only the wife, when won, were worth having.

But he argues she is not. "Simpson, for instance, informed me confidentially, and not without a touch of pathos in his manly voice, that Araminta (who 'adored' smoking in the days of their wooing) requested him to retire to the guard's van when he mildly suggested, a week after they were married, that a cigar would not be an altogether unpleasant companion on the road." . . . "The matron now a days quite eclipses the maiden. She flirts more industriously; she waltzes more violently; she dresses more outrageously. 'Hang it!' said D——, the other day, speaking of a well known beauty, who has not yet ceased to reign, 'she knows as much about dress as a magpie, and is as much as a fish, only it's curacoa, she gambles like Fox and Sheridan together, she wears a dress which the French police would exclude from the *Jardin Mabille*; and it's for a jade like this that you ask me to give up my crust of freedom and liberty, my shining whist and my pipe. Not if I know it.' D—— is a cynical philosopher; but I suspect that in some respects his sketch is not much overdrawn." This violent paragraph is the most important in the article, for it expresses, in a rough way, a feeling which seems to pervade the whole literature of the subject, a sort of disgust and antipathy for the women of the day, which breathes through all satirical literature, which underlies the most serious comments on society, and which we may see cropping out every now and then even in Punch, perhaps the most well-bred paper ever established in which women were treated with nearly uniform respect, laughed with, instead of laughed at.

There is, of course, some foundation for a charge so generally brought and so long continued, and it is quite as well that the women for whom such description is apply should know what men really think of them, their graces, and their ways; but the general drift of diatribes like these is to prejudice men against marriage, to increase the evil of which the sagacious writer in the North British complains with so much acerbity, and, as we think, justice. To say that the dresses, immensely, one of our smaller social difficulties to which very little attention has been paid, but which is, we strongly suspect, one of the many causes which keep up that million of unlucky spinsters, the increasing obstacles men find in the way of obtaining what the sex they might prefer also like. The old ease of intercourse is disappearing, till men, particularly the cultivated men of cities, feel as if marriage were of necessity a lottery, as if they must choose, if they choose at all, on little more knowledge of the character than is to be found in inadequate, and proverbially false "knowledge," as people who never attended a ball in their lives are magnificently content to phrase it. They see women only at assemblies or in public gatherings, till they doubt whether they are precisely like that in private, whether they may not be acting, or at least unconsciously showing their characters, a doubt which satires like that in Fraser tend strongly to confirm. This difference between the real woman, and the woman of the ball-room, is the point of the Saturday Review's attacks, with their details of false bosoms, bustles, and the rest of it, but the opportunities of easy intercourse, real preparation, true flirtation in its best sense, which have disappeared within the last twenty years, scarcely one new one has been added, perhaps only one really available opportunity, croquet, the very best amusement ever introduced into a community based on the privilege of choice.

It tries the temper as no other game does, shows figure and face under sunlight instead of false light, prohibits paint, enamel, false hair, and bare shoulders, and allows unlimited opportunity of conversation. But croquet is scarcely played in great cities, where society, in the old sense, is most rapidly dying away, and where men seemed learn to be distrustful. Let the older professionals who live in great cities look round, and count up the families not related to them in which their sons are received as intimate friends, and habitually use their intimacy.

What binds a professional man to look after Fraser's "jade," when the parsonage throughout England is open to him, when county towns and country neighborhoods are swarming with unmarried women as nice, and modest, and moderate as ever they were, with more information, no doubt, and sometimes with more external pretension, but with their real characters as sound as ever? As to extravagance, the charge, even as against the "hard" class is overstreached. They are brought up to know nothing of money; their fathers never give them the slightest hint of their affairs, their husbands never talk business, and of course their demands for money become quite easy almost as a matter of course to stand through induction, by the higgling of the market, how much they may spend. Women are not extravagant by instinct, but rather mean, having microscopic eyes. Let a man tell any woman alive, in close relation to him, that he has so much, and wants to save out of that, and then be as just as he can about dress, and it will not be her fault if he does not save, but his. As to the country girls, so far from being liable to the charge of extravagant wants, the very satirists who bring it allege that they run after all curates,—that is, they deliberately try to secure the most moderate establishments possible. The average curate in England, that is kept by gentlemen in England. That is the effect, comments the satirist, of superstition. Is it? Or is it rather the effect of a feeling that the curate is usually the most refined man of his set, the best educated, the one with most intellectual interests. It is not the silly women who marry clergymen mostly, nor are parsons' wives by any means the class least qualified to hold their own in society. Any man of equal culture would have an equal, or, at all events, nearly equal chance, if he tried, instead of fancying that his choice ought to be limited to the girls he meets in London assemblies, and who may be, for aught he can be certain, just those whom Fraser's essayist has sketched. Why should it be so limited? Because, the essayist will contend, he must have a wife he can longing to his own class, habituated to his own ways, interested in his interests, ready to live his own life. All true and thoroughly sound, descent in marriage being, eight times out of ten, a mistake; but how does all that matter to the question? Class is of no country. The women he scourges so severely have no monopoly of manner, or ease, or knowledge of the world, and are as a rule the most ignorant of created beings.

In every county the "fine ladies" are ignorant, for they study only people, not things, society, not life; but these pseudo-fine ladies never even know truths about people, are not merely unapt in conversation, but incapable of it whenever it strays beyond chit-chat. Their single special faculty is a kind of refined insolence, useful no doubt both as a weapon and a defence; but still not the strongest which can be used, not half as strong, for example, as either quality or humor. We admit the wretched education even of the mass, an education apparently specially devised as a barrier to knowledge; but still it is improving, and they are infinitely better educated than they were a century ago, when men of good position believed music to be the only proper accomplishment for their daughters, cookery a female science, and reading a taste betraying a slightly depraved mind. Thousands, scores of thousands of Englishwomen are and will remain unmarried, who are as well informed, though in a different way, as men of their own class who read as a matter of duty, as much, and can bear their part in any conversation, on the whole, rather better.

The truth is, we believe, that while marriage is as frequent as ever it was, the growth of a taste for luxury concurring with a sudden development of opportunities for gratifying that taste in other ways, have pushed back the usual age, particularly in the upper and middle classes. Census tables do not show this fully, because the habit has not reached the lower classes, who marry as they always have done, before they are twenty one, and who make up for the longer lives by some twenty to one; but it is a fact, nevertheless. Professional men marry as before, but instead of marrying at twenty five put it off to thirty six or forty, and then choose women at least ten years younger than themselves. This is a serious evil, no doubt, though not so serious as a disuse of marriage; but we do not see how it is to be removed by taking a particular and limited class as the pattern of the whole sex, and showing that the women who belong to it will be nuisances as wives. Very likely they will, though something might be said for them, too; but supposing they will, how are we to deal with the matter, when they are not one per cent. of the eligible and the ready?

FASHIONABLE CHAT.

Latest French Fashions.

What shall we say of bonnets? Many people say bonnets will be altogether out of fashion sooner than the much-abused crinoline. Many and bitter are the complaints we hear on the subject of those ever-decreasing bonnets; but are not those persons who thus complain aware that bonnets are quite a modern invention, and that ladies did very well without them until the time of the French revolution, a revolution which acted quite as forcibly upon fashion as upon anything else? The thorough changes made at the time have never been quite effaced. It was then that gentlemen left off their gay silk and velvet garments to doff the uncompromising suits of broadcloth, and put away powdered wigs and *tresonnes* to assume the noble looking chestnut brown hair of nature, and that ladies had to give up hoops and at once hats, scarfs and *chaperons*. To these succeeded plain shirts and a sort of huge basket-shaped coiffure, the forerunner of which can be said to have been introduced in Paris by English ladies, and which were known by the name of *chapeaux*.

In a different style the very small fanchon, with the mantilla lace veil, is also very much in the modern fashion. It is scarcely two inches wide; it is made of tulle, satin, or velvet, arranged in plaits or bouillons, and a few pieces of wire run through it are sufficient support. Sometimes it is made of the same wire foundation generally used for bonnets. When the hair is beautifully dressed, this little fanchon, with the lace veil, looks extremely pretty. The straw confiance is a more dressy bonnet than the chaperon.

But besides these there are other models which we cannot really admire—the Empire bonnet, for instance, covered all over with puffings of the same colored passementerie, the remainder belonging to the crew—some dangerously.

—The Supreme Court of California has decided that the laws exempting mining claims, mortgages on the property of widows, charitable institutions and churches from taxation are unconstitutional. The decision adds about one hundred millions to the taxable property of the State, and will increase the revenue two millions a year.

—An elderly man named Peter Leeber, of Reading, was arrested at Harrisburg on the 31, charged with publishing and selling a libelous book. It was a black list of citizens of Harrisburg, who were indiscriminately put down as "*your pay*" for honest debts contracted. He was bound over to appear at Court, as was also a citizen who gave him some of the names.

The Empire bonnet is generally made of plain velvet, the puff bonnet of plaited satin. Of the latter we noticed three pretty models in dark green velvet, one of Bismarck satin, with a tuft of drooping cock's feathers fastened with a gold brooch, and a wide row of ribbon at the back; one of violet satin, with violet pansies with dark centres upon the front, a lace border and a bow of gros grain ribbon at the back; and one of black velvet, with a white feather; a bunch of scarlet geraniums just under it, and a bow of black velvet at the back. The puff bonnets are, as we have said, placed just on the top of the head, and the bow of ribbon, with wide, long ends, falls on the chignon.

Chanoiesse veil crosses, with necklaces of the same, tied in loops, with long ends at the back, are very much the fashion for the veils with low dresses. Some velvet necklaces are trimmed with scallops or vandykes, of large beads.

In jewels the most fashionable necklaces are heavy gold chains, from which depend coins and medallions, enriched with diamonds and precious stones. Bracelets are made in the same style. Cameos for brooches are artistically mounted in the Grecian style.

Pearls are also much used for head dresses. The most beautiful *epingles* are butterflies, humming-birds and even small peacocks, made of small diamonds, pearls and emeralds, delicately mounted in gold. The wings and tail of the butterfly in the hair are noticed in particular large anemonaes, the stamens of which were each formed by a small diamond ornament, on a tiny silver stem; the petals were also formed of a number of diamonds.

In chaussures, we notice demi-high kid and velvet boots not laced, but buttoned on the side. Plain black velvet shoes, with a cravat bow. Bronze kid shoes, ornamented with black lace rosettes, and colored kid or satin shoes to match the dress, with ribbon or lace bows, a small gold butterfly or fly on the centre. And slippers of red morocco, with high heels, a ruche of red ribbon round the edge, and a large rosette in front, others of black velvet with a fur border all round, or edged with a strip of eyder-down with a gay pattern in broderie Bressane. It is very stylish to have the boot, shoe or slipper to match with the dress, and the fashion of looped up dress skirts has rendered the question of chaussures important.

A Amazon Boot.—The leg is of black zephyr cloth, gathered on the side; the top is trimmed with a various colored band, stitched with white silk. The tip is of varnished calf. A small steel spur is screwed on the heel. Fine gold tassels.

2. Elastic Boot.—The leg is of fine calf, with elastic, and the tip of thicker calf. Silk tassels with a bow of passementerie.

3. Spanish Boot.—Of reddish brown calf, embroidered and stitched with black silk twist. Louis XV. heel covered with silk.

4. Ball Shoe.—Of white satin trimmed with a rosette and ornaments of gold filligree. Louis XV. heel covered with satin.

5. Fancy Shoe.—Of blue chagrine morocco leather, with a tip of varnished calf stitched with blue silk twist. Heel *à la mazarine*, covered with leather.

6. Dutch Slipper.—Of pink satin, wadded and lined with white silk. Ruche of narrow pink satin. Satin rosette. High heel, covered with pink satin.—*English Women's Domestic Magazine.*

Queen of Philadelphia Society.

Miss Emilie Schaumburg is a Philadelphia celebrity, in society, who has added the fascinations of rare skill in vocal music, and still rarer powers of dramatic expression as an amateur comedienne, to the attraction of great beauty. Her father, Col.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1868.

GEN. HARTRANFT has signified his willingness again to become a candidate for Auditor General. So far no other person has been named in connection with the nomination. It may be presumed, therefore, that he will have no competitor for the place. He made an excellent soldier, and is making an equally good civil officer.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION will meet next Tuesday at Philadelphia. The representation from Allegheny county is quite small, in comparison to the number to which it is entitled. Still, the delegation from almost all the other counties will be full, so that the aggregate attendance will be large.

As a matter of course, this body will nominate Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. It is most suitable that a military convention, assembled for political purposes, should present the name of the most illustrious soldier in the republic for its highest honors, and especially as he has exhibited in the management of the War Department, as elsewhere, a high capacity for the civil service.

It might likewise be expected that the Convention will express a preference for a candidate for Vice President. So far, Governor GEARY and ex Governor CURTIN have been most prominently named in this connection. A large majority of the delegates, so far as we are informed, are for Mr. CURTIN. Indeed, we hear of few or no delegates instructed for General GEARY. Even in his own county, Cumberland, the delegates are for Mr. CURTIN. Two considerations, at least, have contributed to this result. General GEARY's term as Governor will not expire until the year after the election of President and Vice President; and a decided inclination exists not to create an interregnum. It is ordinarily suitable that a civil officer should serve out the term of his election before entering upon another place. Then, again, if the first place on the ticket is conceded to a military man, it is wise to concede the second place to a civilian. Soldiers are entitled to just recognition; and all loyalists are ready to go as far as reason dictates in that direction. But if they should claim all the seats of honor a feeling would be apt to spring up that the slave-holding oligarchy had perished only to make room for the pretorian guards. This is an impression that thoughtful soldiers are as anxious to avoid as any other class. But, be this as it may, Governor CURTIN will most likely be the choice of the Convention. Whether he will, upon this backing, go actively into the canvass, or decline, holding back for the next Senatorial vacancy, is a point on which we have no information.

WHATEVER doubts may have been actually felt, or simulated, for the purpose of influencing the election of officers of the two Houses of the Legislature, it is now reduced to a certainty that both Railroad Committees will be constituted favorably to a Free Railroad Law. This is a gratifying fact. But satisfaction with it is increased by knowing that it will not be produced by chicanery or management, but by a healthy growth of popular opinion. Last year, both Committees were the other way, and a genuine bill could not be got through either of them; and this notwithstanding the fact that the Speaker of the lower House was a citizen of Pittsburgh.

Mr. GRAHAM will constitute the Senate Committee so that a clear majority will be on the right side. His own place on that Committee will probably be given to Mr. EBBETT, and two of his four colleagues thereon will be just as reliable as he is on this question. What will be done with Mr. LANDON is not clear. If he wishes to retain the Chairmanship he will; but there is a report that he will decline in order to relieve Mr. GRAHAM. We do not see that he needs relieving in that way. Mr. LANDON, by established courtesy, is entitled to be continued, and neither the people of this county nor of any other are so periled in any interest as to force upon Mr. GRAHAM a necessity for doing an ungracious act.

Last year, so far as Mr. LANDON's orthodoxy as a Republican was concerned, he was just as clearly at liberty to oppose a General Railroad Law as Mr. GRAHAM was to go in favor. The party, as such, had not then committed itself to the measure. At the last State Convention it did. It can hardly be assumed that Mr. LANDON predicated his opposition on principle. From the nature of the case he must have rested on considerations of policy. It is said, and probably with reason, that he was influenced in the course he took last year by a desire to propitiate certain parties who were engaged in extending a railroad into or through his district, and that members of the House from his section were actuated by the same prudential considerations. That end has been attained; and in the meantime the party has definitely pledged its faith to the people on this subject.

Mr. LANDON is a vigorous thinker, possesses unusual culture, and is a graceful and impressive orator. On the whole, he may perhaps be fairly regarded as one of the ablest men in the State. He has ambition. It would be singular if, with such endowments, he had not. It is not a secret that he aspires to a seat in the Senate of the United States as successor to Mr. BUCKALEW. He has a rival for this high honor in the person of Mr. LOUIS W. HALL, who was Speaker of the Senate at the opening of the last session. It has been said that Mr. HALL gave Mr. LANDON the Chairmanship of the Railroad Committee in order that he might destroy himself. However this may be, it is certain that Mr. HALL promptly receded from his opposition to a Free Railroad Law; that he not only spoke strongly in behalf of the measure, but put himself unmistakably on record by his vote on that side. This was imputed at the time, by some persons, prone to suspect the motives of every body because conscious of parallel weaknesses themselves, to a deep hypocrisy; but not being gifted with seeing into the bosoms of men, we did not so hold. Mr. LANDON, on the contrary, though he had previously advocated Freedom in Railroad Building, turned square about, and opposed it most strenuously. In so doing, he greatly damaged his chances for reaching the National Senate. If he shall this winter pursue the same policy, he may as well hang his harp upon the willows. As a party man, he is now under obligations to sustain a Free Railroad Law. If he refuses, party men will be under no obligation to support him next winter, even if he should have votes enough to give him the nomination he covets. It on questions of policy he expects, in given contingencies, to challenge and demand party support, he must set an example in that regard himself, and must begin just here.

Mr. DAVIS recognizes distinctly the change in the condition of the question, and partakes of the general progress of opinion throughout the Commonwealth. Not only will he redeem his pledge by constituting the House Railroad Committee favorable to a General Law, but he will give the measure his active personal support. In this latter particular, we are assured he will not stand alone in the Philadelphia delegation.

A genuine Free Railroad bill went through the House last year, and will go through early in the present session. A large proportion of the members of that body are new men; a large share young men. The new men come fresh from the people, bearing with them the popular impulse on this subject. On the other hand, a majority of the Senate are old members, who are entangled by former commitments. If the bill shall fail this year, it will fall in that House as it did last spring. Certain it is the passage of the bill through that body will be stoutly contested. What the Republican Senators who stand for the bill should do, is to insist on its adoption as a party measure. The action of the Williamsport Convention justifies this step. Nay, if the bill shall fail because thereof, the party will be put in an awkward predicament next summer, in having to go before the people soliciting a renewal of popular confidence with broken promises in its hands.

The fate of the Connellsville bill hangs in about the same way. Some members of the House who voted against the bill last year, will surely vote for it this. They were assured then by the opponents of the bill that the case before the Supreme Court of the United States in solving the validity of the repeal of the charter would be decided in May. Upon this ground there seemed to be no urgent reason for repealing the repealing act. But the case was not brought on in the Court, but was shoved over. Now, these men say they are ready to take action in the Legislature for the restoration of the charter. A bill to that end can and will be carried through the House; but danger will beset it in the Senate, according to present appearances.

Of one thing, however, the people of Allegheny, and of the western portion of the State generally, may be assured, that no good can come to either of these interests by the intemperate denunciation of the Houses or of particular members thereof, upon suspicion, conjecture or hypothesis. So much of this has been indulged in time past that the representatives from Allegheny especially find themselves placed under circumstances of great embarrassment at the start, against which they find it difficult to make head. It has notoriously become harder to represent our county acceptably, and get such legislation as is needed, than any other county in the commonwealth. Members of the Legislature confessedly have not yet reached that degree of sanctity in which they are ready, when smitten on the one cheek, to turn the other also. They have sufficient carnality in them to be rather inclined to strike back. Some of our newspapers have already opened warfare on some of our own members. We feel confident that no good, but much injury may result from this course. It seems to be folly to destroy the influence of these men in advance, and then make this infelicity the pretext for fresh condemnations. Equally unwise is it to assail members from other districts until they afford clear materials for making out a case against themselves. That course has been tried for many years until Allegheny has come to be regarded with abhorrence. It is time a better policy was instituted. For our part, we shall judge members not by our predeterminations, but by the condition they are in, and by what they do, and leave to others the line of indiscriminate and heated assault.

FASHIONABLE CHAT.

Latest French Fashions.

What shall we say of bonnets? Many people say bonnets will be altogether out of fashion sooner than the much-abused crinoline. Many and bitter are the complaints we hear on the subject of those ever-decreasing bonnets; but are not these persons who thus complain aware that bonnets are quite a modern invention, and that ladies did very well without them until the time of the French revolution, a revolution which acted quite as forcibly upon fashion as upon anything else? The thorough changes made at the time have never been quite effected. It was then that gentlemen left off their gay silk and velvet garments to don the uncompromising suits of broadcloth, and put away powdered wigs and *frocores* to assume the noble looking chimney-pot; and it was then also that ladies had to give up hoops and stomachers, scarfs and *chaperons*. To these succeeded plain skirts and a sort of bag-basket-shaped coiffure, the first models of which are said to have been introduced in Paris by English ladies, and which were known by the name of *chapeaux*.

In a different style the very small fanchon, with the mantilla lace veil, is also very becoming. The modern fanchon is scarcely two inches wide; it is made of tulle, satin, or velvet, arranged in plaits or bouillons, and a few pieces of wire run through it are sufficient support without need of the strong net and wire foundation generally used for bonnets. When the hair is beautifully dressed, this little fanchon, with the lace veil, looks extremely pretty. The style of fanchon is a more dressy bonnet than the chaperon.

But besides these there are other models which we cannot really admire—the Empire bonnet, the high crown of which is cocked up over the chignon, and the pug bonnet, which covers only just the top of the head, and is finished off at the back with a very large bow of satin or grosgrain ribbon.

The Empire bonnet is generally made of plain velvet, the puff bonnet of plaited satin. Of the latter we noticed three models at Madame Alexandrine's, one of Bismarck satin, with a tuft of drooping cock's feathers fastened with a gold brooch, and a wide row of ribbon at the back; one of violet satin, with violet pansies with golden centres upon the front border and a bow of grosgrain ribbon at the back; and one of black velvet, with a white feather; a bunch of scarlet geraniums just under it, and a bow of black satin ribbon at the back.

These puff bonnets are, as we have said, placed just on the top of the head, and the bow of ribbon, with wide, long ends, falls over the chignon.

Chantilly lace veils crosses, with necklaces of the same, tied in loops, with long ends at the back, are very much the fashion to wear with low dresses. Some velvet neck laces are trimmed with scallops or vandykes, of large beads.

In jewels the most fashionable necklaces are heavy gold chains, from which depend oval medallions, enriched with diamonds and pearls, or with rubies. Brooches lets are made in the same style. Cameos for brooches are artistically mounted in the Grecian style.

Jewels are also much used for head dresses. The most beautiful *epingles* are butterflies, humming-birds and even small peacocks, made of small diamonds, rubies and emeralds, delicately pounted in gold. Diamond flowers are also beautiful in the hair; we noticed in particular large sprays, the stamens of which were formed by a small diamond trembling upon a tiny silver stem; the petals were also formed of a number of diamonds.

In chaussures, we notice demi-high kid and velvet boots, not laced, but buttoned on the side. Plain black velvet shoes, with a cravat bow in front, and lined with quilted silk. Bronze kid shoes, ornamented with black lace rosettes, and colored kid or satin shoes to match the dress, with ribbon laces and bows, a small gold butterfly or flower in centre. And slippers of red morocco, with high heels, a ruche of red ribbon all around, and a large rosette in front, others of black velvet with a fur border all round, or edged with a strip of cashmere with a gay pattern in broderie Breton. It is very stylish to have the boots, shoe or slipper to match with the dress, and the fashion of short or looped skirts has rendered the question of chaussures important.

1. Amazon Boot.—The leg is of black zephyr satin, buttoned on the side; the top is trimmed with a varnished calf band, stitched with white silk. The tip is of varnished calf. A small steel spur is screwed to the heel. Fine gold tassels is now running the S. & P. Engine.

2. Elastic Boot.—The leg is of fine calf, with elastic, and the tip of thicker calf. Silk tassels with a bow of passementerie.

3. Spanish Boot.—Of reddish brown calf, embroidered and stitched with black silk twist. Louis XV. heel covered with silk.

4. Ball Shoe.—Of white satin trimmed with a rosette and ornaments of gold filigree. Louis XV. heel covered with satin.

5. Fancy Shoe.—Of blue chagrine morocco leather, with a tip of varnished calf, stitched with blue silk twist. *Heel à la vavalieres*, covered with leather. Blue silk bow.

6. Du Barry Slipper.—Of pink satin, wadded and lined with white silk. Ruche of narrow pink satin. Satin rosette. High heel, covered with pink satin.—*English Women's Domestic Magazine.*

Queen of Philadelphia Society.

Miss Emilie Schaumburg is a Philadelphia celebrity, in society, who has added the fascinations of rare skill in vocal music, and still rarer powers of dramatic expression as an amateur comedienne, to the attraction of great beauty. Her grandfather, Col. Bartholomew Schaumburg, was a ward of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and closely connected with him. He joined the Americans in the Revolutionary war, and served under Washington. He married a lady who was a lineal descendant of the principal Indian chief Sccane, of the Iroquois tribe, who signed the treaty of 1685 with William Penn, selling him the large tract of land in which Philadelphia is situated. Miss Schaumburg is the eighth remove, in a direct line, from this aboriginal princess, and was born in New Orleans.

From childhood, her great musical talent was evident, united to a voice of uncommon power, purity and sweetness. Its natural advantages have been fully developed by the late Signor Perelli, who considered her his most brilliant scholar. The *soirees musicales* at her residence gather together all that Philadelphia affords of most elegant and most accomplished. The earlier portion of her education was chiefly directed by the late Hon. H. D. Gilpin, one of the most brilliant scholars of America; and she has had all the advantages in cultivation which his magnificent library can afford. She has added the accomplishment of speaking several modern languages. She has also a graceful gift of versification frequently, though unpretendingly, exercised for the entertainment of her immediate circle.

When the Prince of Wales visited Philadelphia, he spent the only evening of his stay at the Academy of Music. He saw Miss Schaumburg in another box, and his attention was at once attracted by her beauty. She was dressed with simplicity, in white, with gold ornaments in her hair. The lorgnettes of the royal party were turned in her direction long enough to show the whole house the object of their admiration. The Prince declared her "the most beautiful woman he had seen in America." Her great dramatic talent was first developed during the Sanitary Fair. A number of ladies and gentlemen fitted up a little private theatre, to hold about three hundred persons, the performers to be all amateurs, selected from among the elite of society, the proceeds to be devoted exclusively to the wounded soldiers.

Many plays were brought out, but "The Ladies' Battle," in which Miss Schaumburg sustained the principal role of the Countess, took society by storm. Those who witnessed that exquisite rendition, combining the most perfect grace and highbred elegance with the most delicate shades of emotion, remember it as a piece of acting unrivalled on the American stage. A melo-drama, called "The Wife's Secret"—in which Miss Schaumburg sustained the role of Lady Evelyn—was afterwards produced with great eclat, at the "Drawing Room," for charitable purposes. In this—probably the most trying role ever attempted by any lady amateur—Miss Schaumburg achieved fresh laurels. Madame Ristori, who witnessed one of the performances, expressed herself surprised and delighted at the genius of the brilliant amateur.

At the gubernatorial reception in Albany, Mrs. Fenton will wear an elegant gray silk dress, each breadth heavily embroidered in a pattern of flowers, vines and leaves in gray and black, as she is still in half mourning. The skirt is cut fully gored with a high corsage. The silk for this dress cost one thousand francs in gold, in Paris, and the dress-making bill was something like two hundred dollars. There is Republican simplicity for you.

MADAME DE MOUSTIER, on the occasion of the Foreign Office reception, was assisted in welcoming her guests by her two daughters. Both are very beautiful, and wore plain white taffeta robes with short sleeves, but the elegance of the cut and the style of their toilets is almost indescribable, for all that is the learned device of Parisian dressmakers. These plain robes were of course *à l'empire*, low and square on the shoulders. Madame de Moustier was in green satin with Pompadour stripes.—(Paris Cor.)

A FASHIONABLE LADY residing on Madison Avenue, issued cards for a party, which was to have been given on the twelfth o' last month, which it will be recollected, was the night of the great snow storm. Of the eighty invitations accepted, only fourteen persons were present, the remaining sixty-six being absent "on account of the weather.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

A PARIS correspondent says that gold and satin trimmings, velvet leaves, are the accessories on everything. Cloth costumes with nothing but gilt buttons are considered the most *distingue*.

You May be Too Late.

Be warned in time. Diseases like Indigestion and Dyspepsia are not to be trifled with. There is such a thing as being too late in these matters. Indigestion, or Dyspepsia Cancer, or some other dangerous disease may ensue, when all restoratives, no matter how potent, would be ineffectual. Do not delay then. When the symptoms of Dyspepsia are first experienced, resort at once to the great restorative medicine, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and you will be safe. But few disorders involve greater suffering, and if not in itself immediately dangerous, it is the source of many deadly maladies. Even if it does not tend to a greater evil, the mental and physical misery it produces is alone a sufficient reason why no pains should be spared to prevent or cure it. In no country on the face of the globe is it so completely vanquished as in our own, where it is found in nearly every household. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are universally conceded to be the sovereign remedy for this annoying disease, as they act directly upon the digestive organs, correct and tone the stomach and give renewed vitality to the system. Acting delightfully upon the nerves and soothing the brain, they are themselves a mental and physical anodyne, they will be found particularly well suited to the diseases arising from the unhealthy season of autumn, and their use will prevent the creeping, unpleasant sensation often complained of when the chills a certain slowly upon the patient.

Have You Cough?

Have you Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Hives?
Have you Bronchi-tis?
Have You Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pains in your Breast or Side?
Have you Hectic Fever?
Have you Whooping Cough?
Have you Pleurisy Pains?
Is your Breathing obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affection?

If you have any of the diseases enumerated above, DR. KEYSER'S Pectoral is a sure cure in the early stages, and a relief in the last stages. Dr. Keyser has cured bat cases of lung disease with his Pectoral alone. Prepared and sold at his Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 123 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.
December 31st, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. KINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

HEALING WITHOUT DRUGS.

The true curative pian or natural healing art is based entirely upon physiological principles —upon the ACTIVITY OF FUNCTIONS in appropriating or using the LIFE SUSTAINERS, and their nutrient value being assimilated in a manner suited to the NATURAL NECESSITY OF THE BODY from the system. But before we can heal through the inherent vital properties of the tissues, we bring the RATIONAL MATERIA MEDICA to bear, in DRAWING OUT THE DISEASE MEDICINES, and morbid materials through the activity of the depurating channels, sanatory provisions and safety valves, with which the system is bountifully supplied. But when these are either obstructed or not understood, the malady is the same; therefore instead of quaking lest we die before we have gained more money than we can use, it is our highest policy to learn, first, how and by what means we may be restored to the highest manhood in the bodily labyrinth, in order that we may live to inherit our natural wealth of happiness. By our normal tonics, alteratives, stimulants, sedatives, &c., we get the FRIENDLY changes of vital action, without the corrosive wounds inflicted by drugs. By the correct dealing with cadaver in the province of disease, we eradicate the whole catalogue of parasites, among which are tape worm, erratic worm, &c.; also, tumors, cancers, ulcers, abscess, dropsy, insanity, diseases of the bones or mailities, oedium and fragilitas ossium, deafness, liver complaint, dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and in short every disease that man is heir to, provided our remedial plan is strictly adhered to. We do not expect to please all. But those who have been the victims of the empyrician and ingenious lingo of similia similibus curantur, and contraria contrarious curantur, are now on the RATIONAL REGENERATION, in its broadest sense, can try the Vis-Conservatrix Naturae Method, by giving us a call, at No. 50 CENTRE AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

$1,000 CHALLENGE.

I DO HEREBY CHALLENGE the person or persons running the BLACK DIAMOND SEWING MACHINE, built by Smith & Porter, Pittsburgh, for the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) Dollars, on the following conditions:

I will pull five (5) stitches more of coal than quarter of a mile, with the BLACK DIAMOND ENGINE, now at the works of Sewing & Co., than the Smith & Porter Engine; or I will put with the Smith & Porter Engine five (5) stitches to the Engine now running the S. & P. Engine.

Three half of the amount to be put at THIS OFFICE on acceptance of this challenge; the balance to be paid on the day before the race.

dec7:tf OLIVER BILLSON.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.

700 bbls Peach Blow Potatoes;
225 bbls Apples;
16,000 lbs Dried Apples;
10,000 lbs Dried Peaches;
20,000 lbs Tennessee Peanuts;
200 boxes Limburger and Factory Cheese;
100 boxes Canned Fruits;
21 bbls Prime Navy Beans;
60 bbls Hominy;
10 bbls Sorghum;
30 sacks White Corn Meal;
25 kegs No. 1 Lard;
50 kegs Choice Table Butter;
10 bbls Rags;
100 bushels Prime Clover Feed;
5 bbls Refined Cider;
20 bbls Cider Vinegar.

For sale by GRAFF & KEITER.
jan7:tf&s

AT EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSE,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
And EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

At greatly reduced prices.

jan7

PRODUCE—In store and arriving.

8,000 lbs. Corn & Oats;
500 bush. Corn Meal;
2,000 " Oats;
2,000 " Ear Corn;
1,000 " Dry Skd Corn
100 bbls. Rye Flour;
100 " Family Flour;
200 bush. Clover Seed;
20 " Timothy Seed;
2,000 lbs. Roll Butter;
2,000 " Packed "
500 bbls. choice Apples;
200 bush. Onions;
200 lbs. Dried Peaches;
50 " Pared "
80 lbs., prime Cheese;
40 bbls. F. S. Potatoes;
60 bush. small Beans;
25 bbls. sweet Cider;
50 gals. Blackb'y Wine
50 bbl. Rosin;
50 tons Hay, to arrive;

With full stock of Groceries. In store, for sale.
jan7 H. RIDDLE, 182 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the manufacturers of this city and vicinity on WEDNESDAY, January 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the BOARD OF TRADE Rooms, to take action on the Revenue Tax question, as recommended by the Cleveland Convention.

A full attendance is desired.

Jan'364 BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

"TWO NIGHTS IN SCOTLAND."

MASONIC HALL,

Thursday and Friday,

9th and 10th January, 1868.

MR. KENNEDY,

The celebrated Scottish Vocalist, will give his popular entertainments on the

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

Piano Forte.....Mr. Kennedy.
Admission—Reserved Seats 75c. to be had at Mellor's music store, 61 Wood street. jan3:3

BLACK ALPACCAS,

PLAID POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINES,
FRENCH CHINTZES,

For sale at a great reduction in price, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano, AND ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited.

Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet.

The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others.

Prices from $350 to $750, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Pianos.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument made in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $300. All guaranteed for five years.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

Jan No. 128T. CLAIR STREET.

PIG LEAD.

100 PIGS SOFT GALENA,
S. Hughlett & Co.'s Brand.
250 PIGS SOFT GALENA,
Fast & Green's Brand.
200 PIGS SOFT MISSOURI,
Valle Brand.
50 PIGS SOFT MISSOURI,
Platlin Brand.

In store and for sale by

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
No. 167 Smithfield Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

dec28:wfss

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

The President of the United States to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, Greeting:

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for said Western District of Pennsylvania, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1867, against one keg of Whiskey containing twenty gallons, one keg of Whiskey containing twelve gallons, being the property of some person or persons unknown. All persons claiming an interest in said property are hereby notified to be and appear before our said Court, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the premises, and incumbrance for itself respective interests, and make their allegations in that behalf. THOMAS A. HOWLEY,
jan7 United States Marshal.

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Second Quarter of the Winter Session will Begin

JANUARY 13TH, 1868.

Pupils are admitted at any time. The terms have been reduced to suit the hardness of the times in the scarcity of money. The cost per quarter—10½ weeks—is barely $30. Including Boarding, Furnished Room, Washing and Fuel in the common branches. Extra charges are made for Music, Painting, French and other Languages.

For catalogue apply to

Rev. G. C. BEATTY, D.D., L.L.D., Superintendent;
Or, Rev. A. M. REED, A. M., Principal.
dec24:tf

The Highest Market Price PAID FOR GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

GOLD, SILVER,

COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,

Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
myS:p96:WF

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

The President of the United States to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, Greeting:

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for said Western District of Pennsylvania, on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1867, against one keg of Whiskey, being the property of, or claimed by, J. Whitehead, Cleveland, Ohio. All persons claiming an interest in said property are hereby notified to be and appear before our said Court, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the premises, and intervene for their respective interests, and make their allegations in that behalf. THOMAS A. HOWLEY,
jan7 United States Marshal.

LADIES' FURS.

An endless variety, of superior quality.

SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Also, all the NEW STYLES

HATS AND CAPS,

AT

PRATT & HENNY'S,

No. 107 Federal Street, Allegheny.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FINE PARIAN STATUETTES.
CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES.
ELEGANT BREAKFAST, DINNER AND TEA SETS.

Also, a large assortment of Decorated English and French

CHINA TOILET SETS,

New patterns, of our own importation, just opened and for sale at reduced rates, at

22 Wood Street.
HENRY HIGBY.

GLASS SHADES AND STANDS.

JUST OPENED, AT 22 WOOD ST.,

OVAL AND ROUND SHADES,

With and without stands, of all sizes and hights. Also,

LOOKING GLASS STANDS,

FOR LILY AND SKELETON LEAVES.

For sale at reduced rates.

HENRY HIGBY.

dec8:112

FINE DWELLING IN SEWICKLEY.—The subscriber is now building and will soon have ready for sale, a fine brick house of fourteen rooms, consisting parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, wash room, six sleeping chambers, bath room, large store room, large closets, good cellars, slate roof, and all the modern conveniences, speaking tubes, gas pipes, French glass, &c. Ground the most beautiful in the valley. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises, three miles from Sewickley P. O., Chartiers Valley station, P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, or address by mail, JOHN WAY, Jr.,
jan6:3w* Sewickley P. O., Pa.

WOOD AND FIFTH STREET Sewer Assessment.

The assessment for constructing the WOOD AND FIFTH STREET SEWER has been left in my hands for collection, and should be paid on before February 1st, 1868, in order to save costs.

SAMUEL ALLISON,
City Treasurer.
jan7:td

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND and make to order all kinds of spring and platform WAGONS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOOSE HUBS, and TURNED SPOKES. HAY RAKES and POKERS.

A. DOUGHERTY WAGON WORKS, near the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, Liberty street.
jan6:tf GUILEMAN, FORRESTER & CO.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The duties of this school will be resumed on January 3d. The Musical Department is now in success full operation, under the direction of Prof. O. BROCK.

For information or admission address
dec4:2m* Rev. J. H. BOWMAN, Rector.

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co.; Treat, Linsley & Co., and Prescott Bros., at prices far below quarrels. Call and examine this splendid new stock, at

45 MUSIC STORE,
45 Fifth street, second door above Wood.
dec6:tf

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

138 & 140 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Carriages for Funerals, $4.00. Hearse for Funerals, $5.00. Horses bought and sold on commission. Wood Turn-outs for private parties.
jan6:32* WM. WARD.

STAR HAMS.—Just received from Cincinnati, the first of the season's curing. Dav's celebrated Star mar Cured

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF,

For sale wholesale and retail, at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A BENSHAW,
Jan Corner Liberty and Canal street.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.
ajan6f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BLEACHED MUSLINS.
PILLOW CASE MUSLINS.
WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING.
WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETING.
HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
PRINTS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS.
BED CHECK, TICKING.
TABLE LINEN, IRISH LINEN.
COTTON DIAPER; SHIRT FRONTS.
TOWELS AND TOWELING.
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY.
TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &c.
FRENCH MERINO, POPLINS,
COBURGS, ALPACCAS,
CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETS,
SHAWLS, BOULEVARD SKIRTS,
BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.,

A Large Stock, Well Assorted,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

jan

PROPOSALS FOR STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the ninth day of April, A. D. 1864, and the supplement thereto, approved 25th February, 1865, notice is hereby given that the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock at noon of the

Fourth Tuesday of February, 1868,

for doing the Public PRINTING AND BINDING, for the term of three years, from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act, and according to Public Printing and Binding, approved the ninth day of April, A. D. 1864, and according to the mode and manner and conditions specified in said act, and in the several supplements thereto.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item.

The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:

I, ——————, propose to do all the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the Act of the ninth of April, A. D. 1864, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years, from the first day of July next, at the rate of —— per cent. below the rates specified in said act; and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, "I will be ready forthwith with bond, and approved sureties, as required by the act approved 25th February, 1865, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be signed, and together with the bond required, shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them as aforesaid, to be opened, announced and allotment made on the 25th day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of ninth of April, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JANUARY 6th, 1868. jan7:td

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Will Open This Day,

A FRESH INVOICE

Of Those Elegant and Exactly Perfumed

Scotch Plaid Handkerchief

AND GLOVE BOXES,

AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES!

Our customers will please bear in mind that this will be our LAST INVOICE THIS SEASON and as those goods have always been the most popular and useful

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

In the market, they will at once see the importance of making their selections immediately.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

dec8:108

VASES.

COLOGNE SETS

FANCY CHINA,

Parian Statuettes,

BOHEMIAN GLASS

And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, in great variety,

For the Holidays.

100 Wood Street.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.

dec8

H. KIRKPATRICK,

PRACTICAL

BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,

OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO

OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS.

Single Entry Books Closed and Re-Opened by Double Entry. Deranged Books accurately adjusted.

PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style.

Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 80 FOURTH STREET. dec8:6

FIRST CLASS LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

J. LYONS,

No. 110 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Keeps on hand and manufactures to order, the FINEST STYLE OF GILT, ROSEWOOD and WALNUT OVAL and SQUARE MIRROR, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, Cornish Cornices, Band and Buttons, Consols, Tripod and Bracket Tables of exquisite design and workmanship.

GILDING AND REGILDING executed in the highest style of the art.

Jy*PRICES MODERATE. nov8:nhwss

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Ligh

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND RATTING.

WATCHES.

A good assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

For sale by

J. R. REED & CO.

JEWELRY, GOLD CHAINS,

PINS, EAR RINGS,
FINGER RINGS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS, &c.

For sale by

J. R. REED & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR 30 DAYS LONGER,

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

AT

DECIDED BARGAINS!

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

77 & 79

MARKET STREET.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

BISMARCK PAPER COLLARS.

dec2

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

PRICE REDUCED.

From every quarter, friends write us that systematic, determined efforts are making, and with considerable success, to push into circulation Journals of a pretended Democratic hue—bogus bellies during its progress, and are now moved and inspired by its fundamental principle that Liberty is rightfully the birthright not of all men, but of White men, that Blacks have no rights which White men are bound to respect—a desperate effort is preparing to give ascendancy to this Reactionary principle in our Government through the triumph of its champions in the choice of our next President and Congress.

The journals thus crowded into circulation by offering them at cost are neither so large or so varied in their contents, nor produced at anything like the cost of THE TRIBUNE. They are political mercly or mainly, while our columns are more generally filled with Foreign Correspondence, Farming Intelligence, Literature, &c., &c.

Nevertheless, in deference to the representations of our friends, and in view of the momentous issues of our Presidential struggle now opening, we have resolved to offer THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for the next Four Months, or to any one for One Dollar Per Annum; That is to say: for fifty dollars we will send to one address fifty copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one Year, and any larger number at the same rate. Our prices will be as follows:

One copy, one year, $1 00
Five copies, to names of subscribers, 4 00
Ten copies, to names of subscribers, 7 50

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club. Additional copies at same price.

Twenty copies, to names of subscribers, $15 00

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club. Additional copies at same price.

Fifty copies, to names of subscribers, $37 50

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club. Additional copies at

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

"COLORED" QUESTION IN COURT.

The Application of George B. Vashon, colored, for Admission to the Bar—Report of the Examining Board—The Question Undecided.

Our readers will recollect that some months ago, in the Court of Common Pleas of this county, Hon. P. C. Shannon moved for the admission to the Bar of George B. Vashon, a colored citizen, claiming that he was properly qualified, and had been admitted to the Bar in the State of New York. The motion was resisted by J. H. Hopkins, Esq., and others, and the matter was referred to the Bar Committee, who made the following report on Saturday, which was read by Mr. Shannon, in the Common Pleas, before a full bench.

To their Honors the Judges, &c: The Board of Examiners, to whom was referred, "for their consideration," the application on behalf of Mr. George B. Vashon to be admitted as a member of the Bar, respectfully report:

That they have given to the subject due consideration required; which, as they understand the import of the reference, was to ascertain the *facts* of the case, and to report thereon to the Court for its determination. These they find to be:

That the applicant is what is known as a "colored man"—of mixed African and European blood; that he is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, of the age of about forty-two years, and of good moral character; that he was, in 1844, graduated at Oberlin College, in the State of Ohio; that on that character he was entered as a Student of the Law under the instruction of the late Hon. Walter Forward, of Pittsburgh, and fulfilled the required period of study. Finding obstacles interposed to his examination and admission to the Bar here, he went to the city of New York, where, in January, 1848, "after having been duly examined and found to possess the qualifications required by the Constitution, he was admitted to practice as an Attorney, Solicitor and Counsellor of the several Courts of the State of New York," and was duly enrolled as such upon the Roll Book of Attorneys, &c., of the Supreme Court of that State for the First Judicial District, composed of the city and county of New York. His examination appears to have been made before Justices Strong, McCunn and Edwards, of that Court, and was conducted by Messrs. James T. Brady, Bosworth and Warner.

That after his admission to the bar of New York he went to the West Indies, remaining there some two and a half years. In 1851 he settled in Syracuse, New York, opened an office there as Attorney, &c., and pursued his profession as such until the fall of 1854, when he quitted the pursuit of that profession, and engaged in teaching. For about three years he was a Professor in the "New York Central College," at Granville, N. Y. From there he was transferred, in 1857, to the "Colored School" on Wylie street, Pittsburgh, Pa., of which he was the Principal. In 1863 he became the Principal of "Avery College," in the city of Allegheny, Pa., which place he continued to fill until July, 1867.

Mr. Vashon has made affidavit that "when he left off the practice of law [in 1854] he did so with the hope and expectation of resuming said practice at some future time, and that his present application for admission to the Bar was made in good faith, and with the intention of resuming the practice of his profession."

The application for his admission to the Bar of your Court appears to have been made on the 20th of July, 1867.

We have only to add that the Courts of record of the State of New York recognize the comity of admitting to their Bars Attorneys, &c., of good standing in the Courts of Pennsylvania.

N. P. FETTERMAN,
JAMES VEECH,
WILKINS SHIRAS, Jr.
M. W. ACHESON,
THOS. C. LAZEAR.

January, 4th, 1868.

Judge Sterrett suggested that the facts reported did not bring the case within the rule of practice, which rule was that the State from which the applicant comes would under similar circumstances admit an attorney seeking admission. It was requisite that the applicant should produce a certificate from the presiding Judge of the District from which he came that he had been a practising lawyer in good standing for three years immediately preceding his application.

It was suggested that the matter be placed on the argument list, and be disposed of in regular course. It was so ordered.

A Ghost Story Sensation.

The *Leader* yesterday delighted its readers with a ghost story, which came all the way from Lawrenceville. After speaking of the mysterious apparition or a woman in black observed by somebody coming out of St. Mary's Cemetery, the nonsensical story just goes on to state how this somebody was returning to his home after midnight, when "up before his visual organs rose a tall, majestic figure, resembling somewhat the gaunt form of a woman, but horribly spectral in outline and ghastly in detail." She came not down the avenue, nor from any of the cottages that line the road on either side, but seemingly from the invisible body of the atmosphere she grew, and neither walked nor ran, but moved on quietly, noiselessly, the crisp snow making no noise beneath her concealed feet. Not her appearance but the manner of it thrilled the heart of the spectator, which blood almost congealed with terror, and whose limbs were rendered, through cold tremors, nearly unfit to bear the bulk of his body up. An attempt to run in an opposite direction resulted in an utter failure, and gasping, panting he stood transfixed until the spectre passed him by, coming so close that he could discern the gleam of a white, beautiful, womanly face among the sable that draped her head and body. Unable to resist the temptation he followed her with his gaze until she approached the graveyard wall. Then a film, or something like a hazy vapor, enshrouded her, in which she disappeared among the tombstones. He who had been the terrified spectator fled at once to a neighboring store-room, where, to an eager, superstitious crowd, he revealed all we have herein faithfully described. The ex-it of the ghostly visitant spread from lip to lip, un-il the entire First ward of Lawrenceville was alive with the intelligence.'

To give it, the story, the air of truth, our neigl bor goes on to say that other persons have seen that terrible form at mysterious hours. Pretty well told, but the ghost sensation business is at a discount here, where people do not partake very largely in superstitions of any kind.

Western Penitentiary.

Some months ago Dr. Hugh Campbell, Warden of the Penitentiary, signified to the Board of Inspectors his desire to be relieved in the following January or April. This fact becoming known, the number of aspirants for the Wardenship constantly increased, embracing some of our most respectable and capable citizens. At a meeting of the Inspectors, on Saturday, an election was held, resulting in the unanimous choice of Col. George A. Shallenberger, of Beaver county. In view of the character of our people and his competitors, the preference of Col. Shallenberger over them all is a strong testimonial of his character and qualifications. The Colonel was a most efficient Quartermaster of the Pennsylvania Regiment, and was promoted to the Chief Quartermaster-ship of the Second Corps, under General Hancock and other commanders. We doubt not that his administration of the Wardenship of the prison will be marked by energy and ability.

Doctor Campbell, the retiring Warden, we understand, will return to his former residence at Uniontown. He has enjoyed the entire confidence of the Board of Inspectors, and retires from the position to have made his acquaintance will remember him with admiration for his intelligence and culture and for his high-toned moral principles and purity of life.

Accidental Drowning.

In yesterday's GAZETTE we announced the finding of a b dy of a man floating in the Monongahela river, at McKeesport. Yesterday Coroner Clawson visited the place and held an inquest. The body was identified as that of John Simmons, aged about fifty-one years, a resident of McKeesport. On Saturday night last, as a young man named Reynolds, was walking along the bank of the river with a lady, he heard cries for help from the river and, afterwards, a drowning man. The night was so dark that he could not discover the exact place from whence the cries came nor render any assistance. He soon brought that the man on the river was Simmons, and that he met his death at that time. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased had shown signs of insanity for some weeks past.

Infanticide in Birmingham.

On Saturday afternoon Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body of an infant found buried on a lot of ground fronting on Carson street, Birmingham. From appearances the body had been there several weeks. It was perfectly naked, and the flesh was nearly all eaten off by the rats. Around the neck there was an apron string tied tightly, with which the child had evidently been strangled. The verdict of the jury was that the child had come to its death by strangulation with an apron string by some person or persons unknown. No clue was found to identify its parents.

Singular Coincidence.

—John Brotherton died, recently, in Springfield, Ill., leaving his brother William, of Lock Haven, Pa., sole executor. When the will was opened and this fact discovered the brother was telegraphed to, but a reply from his friends announced that William had died about half an hour before John.

MARRIED:

WRIGHT—GRAY.—On January 7th, 1868, by Rev. Dr. Howard, DAVID EWING WRIGHT and Miss SADIE L., daughter of James H. Gray, Esq.

DIED:

WOOD.—On Friday morning, January 3d, of croup, EMMA E., daughter of James L. and Annie M. Wood, aged 4 years and 3 months.

BAKER.—On Saturday morning, January 4th, Mrs. CATHERINE BAKER, in the eighteenth year of her age.

BERFORD.—On Thursday morning, January 2d, Mrs. MARY A. BERFORD in the eighty-first year of her age.

SHIELDS.—On Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, Mrs. JANE E. SHIELDS, daughter of S. S. and Harriet Robinson.

ROBINSON.—On Saturday morning, January 4th, at the residence of his father, Federal street, Allegheny City, Mr. MALCOLM, accident son of General William Robinson, Jr.

CANAN.—Very suddenly, on Sunday morning, Jan. 5th, MARY A., wife of Geo. Canan, aged 45 years.

Fancy the Dismay

Which would prevail in thousands of households if it should be suddenly announced throughout the United States, Canada, the West Indies and Spanish America that no more HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS would be manufactured, and henceforth the Grand Specific for Dyspepsia, the preventive of all malarious diseases would be lost to the world! The bilious, the feeble, the despondent, the invalid, the wayfarer, the miner, the sedentary student; the sentinel on the frontier of civilization; the toiler, cooped up in crowded city tenements; the convalescent, the medical surgeon; the shivering victim of ague, and the nervous of both sexes everywhere, would be, with a full drop for words, that the most obdurate corrective, luxurious and delicious tonic in existence had been taken out of existence. As a preparatory to the epidemic disease, a general stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation however attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the BUGBEAR OF DISEASE in the American people, has been so for twenty years, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The leading states of Science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

Have You Cough?

Have you Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Fever?
Have you Bronchial Is?
Have you Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have You Pains in your Breast or Side?
Have you Hectic Fever?
Have You Whooping Cough?
Have you Hoarse Pains?
Is your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affection?

If you have any of the diseases enumerated above, Dr. KEYSER'S Pectoral is a cure cure in the early stage, and a relief in the last stages. Dr. Keyser has cured bad cases of lung disease with his Pectoral alone. Prepared and sold at 169 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR DIAGNOSIS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 20 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.

December 3rd, 1867.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Caucus Nominations.

Graham Speaker of the Senate.

Davis Speaker of the House.

Capt. Gang, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Absentees from House Caucus.

Smith, Beckert and Riddle, of Allegheny Among Them.

They Will Vote to Prevent Organization.

Democratic Caucus Nominations.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1868.

SENATE CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Republican caucus met a three o'clock P. M., Gen. Harry White, of Indiana, presiding.

The following nominations were agreed upon:

Speaker—Jas. L. Graham, Allegheny.
Clerk—George W. Hammersly, Philadelphia.
Assistant Clerks—Lucius W. Rogers, McKean; Francis H. Braggins, Mercer.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. A. Rupert, editor Connesautville *Record and Courier*.
Doorkeeper—Mr. Fuller, of Bradford.
Messenger—Robert Sharp.

This embraces all the old officers, excepting Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper. Mr. Rupert was formerly Messenger, and was unanimously promoted.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

will meet to-morrow morning.

HOUSE NOMINATIONS.

The Republican caucus met at eight o'clock this evening. The following nominations were made:

Speaker—E. W. Davis, Philadelphia—by acclamation.
Clerk—James L. Selfridge, Northampton.
Assistant Clerk—Edward G. Lee, Philadelphia.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Capt. Casper Gang, Allegheny.
Assistants—W. J. Woods, Israel K. Rayon, John McConnell, Robert Johnson.
Postmaster—A. M. Henry.
Assistant—James Penrose.
Doorkeeper—J. H. Hall. Assistants—Samuel Mitchell, J. L. Vincent, Moses Arndt, Theodore Chase.
Messengers—James McCandy; Barrett Brown, P. C. Hemphill, T. Bishop.
Transcribing Clerks—Frederick McGee, George A. Backoven, Reuben Bernard, John T. Keagey, Wm. A. Nichols.

All the nominations were made unanimous.

ABSENT FROM CAUCUS.

But nine Republicans absented themselves, viz: Armstrong, of Lancaster; Smith, Riddle and Beckert, of Allegheny; Espy, of Crawford; Wharton, of Huntingdon; McCamant, of Blair; Richards, of Fulton; and Robinson, of Mercer.

VOTE TO PREVENT ORGANIZATION.

These nine have resolved quietly to vote to-morrow to prevent an organization, but who they will vote for is unknown.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic caucus met at eight o'clock, and made the following nominations:

Speaker—Richard L. Jones, Berks.
Clerk—John H. McFadden, Philadelphia.
Assistant—John O'Conner, Allegheny.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Geo. Bailey, Dauphin.
Doorkeeper—John Ravel, Philadelphia.
Postmaster—Samuel T. Brown, Northumberland.
Messenger—Moses T. Fox.

Another Dispatch.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—It now appears that nine Republican members refused to enter the House caucus. If they persist it will give the Speaker and officers to the Democrats, but it is not probable they will continue their opposition to that extent. They claim to be friends of Mr. McCamant, of Blair, as an independent candidate for Speaker.

Death of Henry Harbaugh, D. D.

After nearly three months' decline of fever, this noted author and preacher died last week, and was buried on Tuesday, at his home in Mercersburg. Mr Harbaugh's great grandfather came from Switzerland in 1736. His father was a farmer, and Henry aided him until he was nineteen years of age, when he went West for a time and wrought as a carpenter—taught school—and in 1840 returned to Mercersburg to complete his course of public studies. In 1843 his ministerial career as pastor began with the German Reformed church in Lewisburg, where he was very efficient in organizing the congregation and building a house of worship. He afterwards served at Lancaster and at Lebanon, when he was elected Professor of Theology in the Seminary at Mercersburg. He also edited the "Mercersburg *Review*." At his death, with only fifty years on his head, perhaps no one had a greater personal popularity, or wielded a stronger influence in his church, than Dr. Harbaugh.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, gives the following return of interments in this city and the diseases causing deaths during the week commencing December 22d and ending December 29th, 1867:

There were fifteen deaths. Of these 9 were males, 6 females, and all were white.

Of the above there were 5 under 1 year of age; from 5 to 10, 2; 20 to 30, 2; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1.

The diseases which caused these deaths are enumerated as follows: Pyæmia 1; Unknown, 1; Heart disease, 1; Cirrhosis, 1; Convulsions, 1; Cyn. Convulsions, 1; Consumption, 2; Small Pox, 1; Premature Birth, 2; Pneumonia, 3; Disease of Brain, 1.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIAN HEADQUARTERS DISCOVERED—IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

BRUSSELS, January 3.—The *Le Nord* has received intelligence from Paris that the headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood on the Continent have been discovered in Fauburg Du Temple, in Paris, and seized by the French police. A large quantity of letters and other documents, revealing the plans of the Organization and a list of the Head Centres of the Brotherhood, were found on the premises and have been forwarded by the French authorities to London. The account in the *Le Nord* also states that among the documents brought to light was one containing the details of a plot for destroying a portion of the British Channel fleet by fire. Other papers of a similar character have been discovered and placed in the hands of the British Government.

THE CLERKENWELL MYSTERY.

LONDON, January 3.—*Evening.*—The examination of Desmond, Allen and others, alleged to be implicated in the Clerkenwell jail explosion, has resulted so far in producing no satisfactory evidence as to their criminality and leaves the affair almost as much a mystery as before the investigation commenced. The magistrate has adjourned the examination for one week.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS IN IRELAND—EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS.

DUBLIN, January 3.—Lord Strathnairn, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, is actively engaged in disposing his troops to meet a possible outbreak. Particular attention is directed to the counties of Cork and Tipperary, in which extraordinary precautions are being taken. The banks of the river Shannon and west coast of the island are guarded with increased vigilance to prevent a landing. The police in all the large cities, especially in the south, are unusually active and watchful.

MOVEMENTS OF FENIANS—PUBLIC EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

LONDON, January 4.—The government is almost continually in receipt of information relative to the movements of Fenians. The public excitement caused by the recent operations of the Brotherhood has by no means abated.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT AT CORK.

To-day dispatches were received from Cork giving details of another Fenian movement in that locality. A body of Fenians last night surreptiously entered a magazine in that city and unchallenged carried away more than half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this mischief. The people stand aghast at the effrontery of the Fenians.

PAPER FROM THE CLERGY.

The clergy of Limerick had affixed their signatures to a document declaring there can be no permanent peace in Ireland unless treated like Hungary.

THE INTRIGUES OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 4.—The Turkish Envoy at Vienna will start for London immediately to ask the protection of the English Government against the intrigues of Russia.

ITALY.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS—POLITICAL AGITATION.

FLORENCE, Jan. 3.—Gen. Menebrea has not yet succeeded in completing his new Cabinet, and the ministeria. crisis continues. Meanwhile political agitation in the country is increasing and widespread.

BANQUET TO RATAZZI.

FLORENCE, January 4.—A great popular banquet was given in Naples last evening in honor of Baron Ratazzi.

RATAZZI IN SYMPATHY WITH THE GARIBALDIAN MOVEMENT.

Menabrea, the Prime Minister, has given publicity to a number of private letters proving Baron Ratazzi was fully apprized of the recent movement of General Garibaldi against Rome and favored it. He also lent the insurgents his valuable influence and assistance.

HEAVY SNOWS—TRAVEL OBSTRUCTED.

FLORENCE, January 5.—Heavy snows have fallen throughout Northern and Central Italy, which have greatly obstructed travel. As a large number of Senators and Deputies are unable to reach the capital, the day for the reassembling of Parliament has been postponed to the 11th inst.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The eruption of Vesuvius has become quite alarming. A perfect river of fire was running down the volcano and nearing the town of Cercola. The volcanic action is accompanied by shocks as of an earthquake, and the detonations as loud as the roar of artillery. A general panic prevailed in the neighborhood.

TURKEY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION—RECENT CONFERENCE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, January 3.—It is thought the Conference on the Eastern question, recently held in St. Petersburgh by leading diplomats of Russia, has a warlike significance.

NOTE FROM THE SUBLIME PORTE.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—An urgent note has been received by the French government from the Sublime Porte, in which it is stated the Russian agents are endeavoring to incite revolt among the christian subjects of the Sultan, and a vigorous protest is made by the Turkish government against such hostile action, at least connivance therein on the part of Russia.

A BATTLE FOUGHT IN CRETE—TURKS DEFEATED WITH SEVERE LOSS.

Official Cretan accounts of 24 December report a battle fought between the Christians and Turks on the 25th and 26th of November, in the village of Lake, in which the latter were defeated and obliged to retire with severe loss. The position of the Sultan's Grand Vizier in Candia becomes daily more critical.

FRANCE.

THE ROMAN CONFERENCE ABANDONED.

PARIS, January 3.—It is now generally conceded that notwithstanding the recent attempt of certain journals to create an impression to the contrary, that all hopes of the assembling of a general conference of European powers for a settlement of the Roman question have been abandoned by the French Government.

A DENIAL—THE ARMY BILL.

PARIS, January 5.—The *Constitutional* editorially declares that the relations of France and Italy were never more satisfactory than at the present moment, but the fear is expressed that the false and mischievous rumors now in circulation in regard to the new ministry which Gen. Menebrea is forming will have a bad effect.

ABYSSINIA.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The latest despatches received from Abyssinia report that the advance of the British expedition still remained at Senafe, where it has been encamped since December 7th, and no movement beyond that point would be made until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Robert Napier, who was daily expected. The health of the troops was good, but horses and other beasts of burden were dying in consequence of the intense heat and want proper forage.

SWITZERLAND.

SYMPATHY FOR MEXICO.

BERNE, Jan. 4.—The Council has formally instructed Arnold Sutter, Swiss Consul at Mexico, to express the sympathy of Switzerland with the Liberal Government now inaugurated in Mexico.

PORTUGAL.

THE NEW TAX SYSTEM UNPOPULAR.

LISBON, Jan. 3.—Tumults have broken out in this city and other parts of Portugal, in consequence of the imposition of taxes. The unpopularity of the new system, and the excitement created by the attempt to carry it into effect, have led to the resignation of the Ministry.

NEW MINISTRY FORMED.

LISBON, Jan. 5.—The resignations of members of the Cabinet have been accepted by the King, and a new ministry has been formed under Count Avilla, who succeeds Aguar as President of the Ministerial Council.

DENMARK.

THE SALE OF WEST INDIES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4.—The subject of the sale of the three Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to Rigsdag on Wednesday.

JAPAN.

RELEASE OF IMPRISONED CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, January 4.—Late dispatches from Japan state the Christians who had been imprisoned and persecuted in Nagasakai have been released.

SPAIN.

LAW COURTS IN CUBA.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—An Imperial decree has been issued for reorganizing Courts of Law in Cuba.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1868.

COMPLAINTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Many complaints are coming from up from the South at the lethargy exhibited by the present Congress in not amending the reconstruction law so as to prevent those who are opposed to the States being reconstructed by Radicals, from clogging the wheels. A letter was received this morning by a Radical Senator from a prominent gentleman residing in Georgia, holding the same political proclivities, in which he censures Congress very strongly for having adjourned for such a length of time during the holidays when such a terrible state of affairs existed throughout the South as to call for their immediate action. He says that if upon re-assembling, Congress will, within ten or fifteen days, to so amend the reconstruction law as to permit a majority of the actual voters, be sufficient to adopt the new Constitution, and also to take the power to appoint civil officers away from the Military Commanders, and give it to the present State Convention, so that they can regulate their own State officers, that the State can be carried with from thirty to fifty thousand majority. Otherwise the danger is very great that the object for which the Convention assembled will be defeated, and reconstruction impeded. In this connection it can be stated that it is the intention of certain radical Senators to press the latter idea in the Senate and endeavor to have such clause inserted in the amendment, alleging that it is the only plan which will keep the President from defeating reconstruction, as they assert, he will so intimidate the Military Commanders as to cause them to appoint, or keep in, civil officers who oppose the plans of Congress.

SCHEMES TO OVERTHROW THE RECONSTRUCTION LAWS.

Reverdy Johnson is said to be busily engaged in the various legal schemes looking to the defeat of the Reconstruction laws. He informed some of his Southern friends, a few days ago, that he fully expected a decision from the Supreme Court within a short time, affirming that Virginia is a State. The President also expects this, and the lawyers interested in the case say that if such a decision is rendered he will withdraw military supervision from that State, by ordering the commanding officers not to interfere, except at the request of the civil authorities. It is said Reverdy Johnson is giving close attention and advice in the cases now being prepared for trial, involving the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws in each of the Southern States. Those engaged in these schemes profess perfect confidence in their ability to defeat the Congressional plan.

REIGN OF TERROR IN THE SOUTH.

A special message will probably be sent to Congress soon after the reassembling, upon the situation of affairs in the South, which the President regards as of a most alarming character. Official advices at hand bear out fully the accounts received by letters and through the press, and it is feared a reign of terror and starvation will exist unless prompt measures are taken to prevent so great a calamity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1868.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER—THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

It is expected Sir Edward Thornton, the new British Minister, will leave England for the United States to-day or next Saturday. In diplomatic circles here the peculiar circumstances under which this gentleman has been appointed is regarded as an indication that he will be clothed with full powers to propose to this Government a counter proposition in regard to the Alabama claims. It is also believed that upon his arrival a speedy solution of the complicated questions in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad will take place in a manner very satisfactory to this Government.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during December, to meet the requirements of the Government, amount in round numbers to the following sums:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$ 4,761,000
Interest on Public Debt	8,900,000
War	12,955,000
Navy	3,620,000
Interior, Pensions and Indians	985,000
Total	$ 30,621,000

The above warrants include the sums issued in payment of the Public Debt.

CAUSE OF GEN. POPE'S REMOVAL.

Specials state that the immediate cause of Gen. Pope's removal was his allowing negroes to vote for the Convention who would not take the oath that they had not been disfranchised and [illegible] will permit a revision of the registration lists, so as to cancel some twenty-five thousand names of negro minors, registered contrary to law.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The fractional currency printed during the week amounted to $343,000; shipped, $194,571, including $62,000 to the United States Depository at Chicago. National Bank currency issued, $7,000. Receipts of Internal Revenue, $6,257,172; do for the fiscal year to date, $104,512,512.

CASE OF SECRETARY STANTON.

It is said, on the authority of a member of Congress, that in the event of the Senate acting in favor of Mr. Stanton's return to the War Department, the President will throw the case into the Supreme Court, with a view of testing the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act.

OHIO.

Meeting of the Legislature—Election of officers—Resume of the Vote.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, January 6.—The General Assembly met this morning at ten o'clock. Nearly all the members were present. The House organized with the election of John F. Follett, of Licking, Speaker; Amos Layman, of Franklin, Chief Clerk; John A. Cockerill, of Butler, First Assistant Clerk; Samuel Pike, of Highland, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Gen. Hayes is elected Clerk; Franklin, Chief Clerk; Daniel Flanagan, of Hardin, First Assistant Clerk; W. R. Watt, of Muskingum, Second Assistant Clerk; Benjamin Williams, of Delaware, Sergeant-at-Arms. Full returns of this recess until half-past two, when the Governor's Message will be read.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.—The message of Governor Cox was read to-day. It relates mainly to local questions. The deduction of taxation under the legislation of last winter amounted to three millions, but this was in consequence chiefly of the extraordinary expenditures belonging to a state of war. After recapitulating the receipts and disbursements, it is estimated that the balance at the end of the present fiscal year will be three hundred and seventy six thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-six cents. It is suggested that the law be so amended as to avoid the inconsistencies and incongruities in them be removed. Other local topics are touched upon, such as common schools, benevolent institutions, military claims, &c., &c., and the message concludes with the following allusion to the Constitutional Amendment: "The amendment submitted at the October election is declared by majority of 50,629 votes. In accordance with the provisions of the statute, I issued a proclamation on the 26th of October announcing the fact. As the question is one which seems to me to be chiefly important in relation to national rather than State policy, I shall refrain from discussing it, and the more willingly, that the progress of events has only strengthened the convictions I have heretofore made public in regard to it."

MEXICO.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 5.—By the arrival of the English steamer Danube, from Vera Cruz, later advices from Mexico have been received.

The proposed expedition against Yucatan had been abandoned Gen Parfiero Diaz opposing the measure, warning the Government that former expeditions against Yucatan had always met with defeat, and advising that the people of that State should be left to fight among themselves rather than be given an opportunity to combine against the National Government.

The revolution in Yucatan was increasing, and there had been more mutinies among the military forces of the Republic.

There was a probability of a general outbreak soon against the Government of Juarez, headed by leading military chieftains.

The insecurity of roads in the interior of Mexico was increasing.

The proceedings of Congress had been of an uninteresting character.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Explosion of the Steamer Harry Dean—Five Persons Killed and Several—List of Casualties.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The stern-wheel steamer Harry Dean, bound from Marietta to Cincinnati, exploded her boilers at half past ten this morning, ten miles below Gallipolis, Ohio, and burned to the water's edge.

The following casualties are reported: Capt. Sayer, commander, slightly wounded; Capt. Booth and son slightly; Capt. Burch seriously, First engineer Crane slightly; John Haines, fireman, fatally; Capt. Biggs, of Ashland, Kentucky, killed—body lost; Capt. Norton, of Wheeling, killed—body lost; one cabin boy, fatally wounded; Munson, book-keeper, seriously; Lt. Ryan, Washington county, Ohio, seriously; John Loisay and Harry Bayes, slightly. The cook and second steward are missing. Five persons in all are supposed to be killed. The steamer Edinburgh took off the survivors, and brought them to Gallipolis. The Dean had a heavy cargo on board, which is a total loss. The books and papers are lost.

Further particulars give the following additional casualties: J. W. Ryder, killed; Mr. Buchanan, deck hand, and two others whose names are unknown, burned to death; cabin boy, name unknown, fatally injured; Mr. Burns, of Sparkensburg, slightly injured; J. J. Brown, formerly of the 36th Ohio, arm broken and otherwise injured. A number were injured who are not reported. Several persons are missing and supposed to be lost. The boat was heavily loaded with four hundred barrels of oil, salt, potatoes, &c.—all a total loss.

MEXICO.

Popularity of Juarez—Diaz Ordered to Take the Field to Yucatan—ex-Imperialists Preparing to Leave the Country—A Regular Army to be Raised.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 3.—A special to the *Herald* says: Mexican advices state that only three of the one hundred and seventy members of Congress are opposed to Juarez. Doria is now War Minister. Governor Capelo was still at Campeachy. Emilio was elected Mayor of the City of Mexico.

A Havana special to the *Herald* states that on the 30th the Sizal was blockaded by three Mexican naval schooners. A rebel commissioner, who went on the mail steamer from Sizal to Vera Cruz, was seized and imprisoned at the latter port.

Gen. Diaz has been ordered to take the field in Yucatan.

The Ex-Imperialists are preparing to leave Mexico as fast as possible.

It is stated that the rebellion in Yucatan was started by Santa Anna, who furnished Col. Villapana with money and men. It is reported he failed to interest several French officers in the scheme.

It is rumored that the Mexican Congress is about authorizing the raising of a regular army of eighteen thousand men at the monthly cost of four hundred thousand dollars.

MISSOURI.

State Auditors' Report.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—An abstract of the State Auditors' report for 1867 shows 32,550,560 acres of land, $389,495,359 worth of real estate, and $115,378,530 of personal property. Total taxable property in the State, with the exception of two counties not reported, $454,863,895, an increase over 1866 of $108,511,089. The taxes assessed were, for revenue, $1,207,7.36; for Interest, $1,810,415; Sinking Fund purposes, $2,100,186; polls, $151,018; total $5,269,640. Value of real estate in St. Louis county, $99,000,000; personal property, $35,877,500; total, $134,216,120, being a little more than one-third of the valuation of the whole State. The real estate of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is set down at $1,204,013; personal property at $1,027,217; total taxable wealth, $2,021,230.

TERRIFIC GALE.

Railroad Cars Lifted Bodily from the Track and Thrown Down an Embankment.

HUDSON, N. Y., January 3.—On Wednesday a terrific gale swept along the line of the Harlem Railroad and the southeastern section of the county. The morning freight train, with a passenger car attached, was struck by the gale and the passenger car and one platform car raised bodily from the track and precipitated down an embankment fifteen feet. There were five men in the car, all of whom were more or less injured, but none seriously. In the descent the stove capsized and set the car on fire, but the flames were extinguished before they gained much headway.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Train Fired In to by Negroes—Gen Canby called Upon to Prohibit the Carrying of Deadly Weapons.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—A passenger train was fired into last night by some negroes between Branchville and Columbia. No one was hurt.

To allay public apprehension General Canby is called upon to rigidly prohibit the carrying of deadly weapons by both black and white.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 6, 1868.

The general market continues dull and devoid of any new characteristics worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is in steady demand, and the mills are taking all that offers at $2.35 for Red, and $2.45 for do White. Barley is scarce and in demand, and may be quoted firm at 80@85c. Corn, Meadow, is nominal. Fall Oats quiet and unchanged; there are plenty of buyers at 60c, but no sellers; we quote at 62@63c, on track, and 67@68c, in store. Corn is coming in quite freely, and new crop may be quoted at 90 to 93c for Ear, and 91@1.00 for Shelled. Rye in demand at $1.40, and possibly $1.45 might be obtained.

FLOUR—Is steady, with a fair local demand, and prices are firm but unchanged. We continue to quote at $10.50@11.00 for Spring Wheat; $12@12.50 for Winter Wheat, and $13@14.00 for Family brands. Rye Flour is quoted at $8.50 per bbl, and Buckwheat at $5.25@5.50 per cwt.

BACON—Is quiet but steady at unchanged prices—11@11½c for Shoulders; 13@13½c for Ribbed Sides, and 16½@17c for Sugar Cured Hams.

LARD—Is dull but unchanged at 12c for prime kettle rendered, in tierces; 13½c in bbls, and 13½@13½c, in kegs.

LARD OIL—Is quoted by manufacturers at 87c for No. 2, and $1.00 for No. 1, and market steady.

BUTTER—Is in better supply, and prices are a shade lower; we now quote prime to choice Roll at 35@40c.

EGGS—Steady but unchanged; sales at 37c to 38c.

APPLES—Steady with a steady store demand, and we can report regular sales at $3@$4.5 per bbl, for fair to choice.

POTATOES—Are quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at $1@1.10 per bush, and $2.25@2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 6.—Cotton is dull and 1/16c lower, with sales of 1500 bales at 16¼ @16c for Middling Uplands. Flour; receipts of 7028 barrels and 23492 bags; the market is fully 10c better, with a moderate business doing; sales of 11400 bbls at $8.90@9.45 for superfine State and Western; $9.35@11.10 for extra State; $9.80@12.50 for extra Western; $11.75@12.25 for white wheat extra; $10.20@12.75 for Round Hooped Ohio; $10.75@12 for common to good St. Louis; $12.50@16.50 for good to choice extra St. Louis; the four is expressed dull; California flour is quiet, with sales of 270 sacks at $12.75@13.75; Rye flour is steady with sales of 340 barrels at $8.50@9.25. Corn meal is dull and unchanged. Wheat; receipts 79,214 bushels; the market is firm with a moderate business; sales 57,400 bushels at $2.42@2.43 for common to prime No. 1 Spring; $2.45 for No. 2 winter red; $2.70 for white Canada; $2.85 for amber state; $2.66 for No. 1 Spring, on canal, buyer assuming freight. Rye is quiet and unchanged. With sales of 600 bushels southern at $1.30@1.37. Barley is dull, with sales of 800 bushels at $2 for State, 5000 bushels Canada West, sales on private terms. Corn—receipts, 54,093 bush; the market is firm and active; sales 57,000 bush at $1.39@1.40 for new mixed western afloat; $1.41 for old do in store; $1.43@1.44 for do afloat; $1.39@1.40 for new yellow Jersey; $1.36 for common white western. Oats—receipts, 1,739 bush; the market is firm and excited and 1@2c better, with a strong speculative demand; sales of 46,000 bush at 72@77c for western afloat, and 78@79c for western in store; closing firm at the latter price. Stock in warehouse—wheat, 1,700,118 bush; corn, 1,705,705 bush; oats, 1,538,314 bush; rye, 191,339 bush; barley, 162,916 bush; malt, 77,363 bush; peas, 3,861 bush. Rice quiet at 8½@9c for fair to good, and 9½@10c for prime. Sugar steady and quiet; sales of 150 hhds Porto Rico at 11¼@11½c; and 100 boxes Havana at private terms. Molasses quiet; sales of 50 bbls New Orleans at 82@85c. Hops are unchanged. Petroleum—the market is quiet at 32½c for crude, 37½@38c for refined, bonded. Pork dull and lower; sales of 1,500 bbls at $23.00@23.50 for mess, closing at $23.00 @23.25 for new do, closing at $22; $17.50@17.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GOV. GEARY'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—Before performing the customary and constitutional duty of transmitting to you information of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and recommending such measures to your consideration as are deemed necessary and expedient, it affords me great gratification to tender to you my most friendly greetings on your assembling at the Seat of Government, and to welcome you to the Council Chambers of the State.

Our grateful acknowledgments are due to the Ruler of the Universe for all good for the continued prosperity and well-being which everywhere prevails, for the abundances which has crowned the labors of the husbandmen, for the general health with which we have been so signally favored, and for all the enjoyments of peace, contentment and happiness within our borders.

Our country has just emerged from the trials and dangers of an unrighteous rebellion and entered upon a period of important political struggles therefrom. Being convened as the representatives of a commanding constituency, and clothed with high responsibilities devolve upon you to so legislate upon the great and manifold interests committed to your charge as best to subserve the welfare of the people and advance the honor of the State. The fullest confidence is entertained that your deliberations will result in beneficial and your public duties be faithfully discharged, and on my part, permit me to give you assurance of my hearty co-operation in all your labors calculated to promote the general welfare.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature is the consideration of the public finances. Such action should be taken for the present session of law to defray the current expenses of the Government, the payment of the interest on the funded debt, the creation of the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinguishment of the public debt as circumstances shall be found to require. These objects are of the highest importance and claim the first attention of the Representatives of the people.

FINANCES.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the balance in the Treasury on November 30, 1866, was,.....$ 1,741,833 27

Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867,.....5,433,350 07

Loan for the redemption of over due bonds,.....23,000,000 00

Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable,.....41,032 00

Total in Treasury for fiscal Year ending Nov. 30, 1867.....$ 30,305,305 34

Payments, viz:

Ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867,.....$4,582,09 99

Loan No. 1, redeemed,.....23,000,000 00

Depreciated funds redeemed,.....41,032 00

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1867 Of which is on deposit to the credit of sundry persons on account of over-due loans, the sum of.....$ 4,681,856 45

Balance,.....2,527,279 55

Amount of State debt on November 30, 1866,.....$33,672,052 16

Funded debt, viz:

5 per cent. loans,.....$31,331,150 00

6 per cent. loans,.....2,164,000 00

7 per cent.,.....173,000 00

.....$37,396 2 5 20

Unfunded debt, viz:

Relief notes outstanding,.....96,033 00

Interest certificates outstanding,.....13,699 5

Interest certificates unclaimed,.....4,4 8 76

Domestic creditors,.....16 07

.....114 7 4 12

Total outstanding,.....$37,504,499 77

From which deduct the amount in treasury applicable to the payment of the funded debt,.....2,527,279 55

.....34,976,631 22

Amount redeemed during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867,.....$23,823 94

That the operations of the sinking fund may be clearly understood, the following "recapitulation" is quoted from the report of the Commissioners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867:

Balance in sinking fund, Sept. 3, 1867,.....$2,782,351 77

Receipts in fund for year ending Sept. 3, 1867,.....3,355,810 69

.....6,138,162 46

Disbursements:

Paid interest,.....$2,575,320 55

Loans redeemed,.....1,794,569 50

Premiums,.....275 00

Domestic creditors,.....75 00

.....4,370,220 05

Balance in fund,.....1,767,942 41

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts amount to.....$489,178 17

Interest paid in February and August, 1867,.....169,245 00

Balance on hand,.....$319,933 17

Public debt, November 30, 1867,.....$34,705,431 22

Assets in the Treasury, viz:

Bonds of the Penn'a. Railroad Co.,.....$6,500,000 00

Bonds of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company,.....3,500,000 00

Interest on bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company,.....1,400,000 00

Cash in Treasury,.....1,723,857 91

.....13,123,857 91

Liabilities in excess of assets,.....21,642,573 31

The above assets will be available as follows:

By the act of May 16, 1867, the Pennsylvania railroad company are to pay on the above bonds, $100,000 a year until June 1, 1890, when one million of the residue shall fall due, and one million annually thereafter, without interest, until the whole be paid, which will be in the year 1893.

By the act of March 7, 1867, $3,500,000 of bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad were surrendered to that company, upon the deposit of four millions of dollars of their bonds as collateral security for the payment of the original bonds, and a mortgage of four millions of dollars on the line as also given by the company to secure their payment. These bonds are to be paid in forty years from date of issue, and will mature A. D. 1901.

There is always a discrepancy in announcing the revenue of the State, between the annual proclamation of the governor and report of the State Treasurer, arising from the fact that the financial year terminates on the first Monday in September, while the fiscal year of the Treasury ends on the 30th of November. For the purpose of publications of accounts and annual explanations I recommend that the termination of the sinking fund year be made the same as that of the Treasury.

The promptitude with which citizens of Pennsylvania came forward and, at par, took the whole amount of the twenty-three millions, (the loan being for upwards of thirty-three millions) may be considered a most auspicious circumstance in the financial history of the State, indicating unbounded confidence in the good faith and unbounded credit of the Commonwealth. The foregoing statement of the finances is set forth with pleasure, in consequence of their flattering condition.

In addition thereto, the balance in favor of the General Government for Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax levied in the several States for war purposes and for which no nearly two millions of claims have been settled in full by the allowance of claims for clothing expenses incurred by the State during the war.

In consequence of the lapse of time since the remaining claims were contracted, the want of sufficient vouchers in all the transactions, and the difficulty of finding the parties, most of them being dead by whom they should be made, rendered the settlement difficult, and in many instances, demanded and the accomplishment of which will, however be vigorously pursued, and the results laid before the Legislature.

Causing from the foregoing review of the finances of the State, it cannot be questioned of the most prominent ideas connected with them to give assurance to the people as they clearly indicate the path of duty in the ensuing Executive trust. It is deemed proper to call your attention to the fact that during the entire year a very large amount of money in the keeping of the State Treasurer. This sum has for some time for years been less than a million of dollars, but at present amounts to considerably over four millions of dollars. Now it is unnecessary that the greater portion of this money should be kept in the Treasury to meet the ordinary demands upon it is obvious; and that it should be withdrawn from circulation is certainly a detriment to the business of the community. A contraction to the amount of actual necessities, as at present, cannot fail to make its impression upon those engaged in mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural, mining and other kinds of employments. This money, I am informed, might, on authority, can be loaned, with ample security for the payment of the sums needed, for certain specified periods, at a reasonable rate of interest, and the proceeds placed in the Treasury for the benefit of the State, which would not only be beneficial to the tax payers, by increasing the public revenue, but also enlarge the accommodations for business purposes. If this plan be adopted the withdrawal of the circulating medium, by the payment of the loan, would be so brief that it would not materially affect the public welfare. The fund thus acquired could be added to the sinking fund, and would materially aid in the reduction of the State debt.

A glance at the condition of the Treasury will show that at least four millions of dollars might now be loaned, and at four per cent. would realize a handsome sum of $160,000 per annum. Or should the entire amount of the balance now in the Treasury might be withdrawn and profitably invested in the bonds of the General Government, bearing six per cent. interest, and even loaned at a premium. Or, it might be invested in United States interest bearing bonds which would be available at any moment a necessity might arise for the use of the funds. If that amount were exchanged for 6 per cent United States ten-forty bonds, bearing five per cent. interest in gold, the product would be at the rate of $200,000 per annum, in gold, or, at the present value of gold, $266,000 in currency. Should gold ever become "demonetized and unavailable" by long continuance in the Treasury. A law for the purpose could be passed, specifying the method by which the proceeds of the Treasury may be loaned, authorizing and requiring the Auditor General, Treasurer, and such others as you may designate, to execute, or carry out, its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the fact that the salary of the State Treasurer, now only seventeen hundred dollars, is entirely disproportioned to the duties and responsibilities of that office, and that the amount of the bond, eighty thousand dollars, given by him to the State, is equivalent to no security at all, under the present system of placing, unconditionally, the entire funds of the State in his hands. The only security of the Commonwealth consists in the integrity of the Treasurer. Suppose, then, that there is in his keeping millions of dollars for long periods, a million should be tempted to become a defaulter? Would he be secure to his bondsmen the amount for which they would legally be liable to the State and appropriate his balance to himself? For years, it seems to me, the Treasury of the State has been a mine, and, it were, upon a volcano. Examples all around us show the fallibity of man, and how frequently and easily he is swerved from the path of rectitude and honor. Even many of the most elevated positions and enjoying the highest confidence of the public, are often found to yield to the temptations, and the current theme. The desire for the rapid accumulation of wealth, the thousands of schemes presented to excite the cupidity of human nature, and the looseness of public morals, engendered by the escape of the guilty from punishment, have so demoralized public sentiment that it may be considered almost a miracle—that Pennsylvania has so long escaped from the calamity that might at any time have happened, or that may hereafter happen, by the robbery of her Treasury, and for such the suspension of the payment of the interest upon the State debt, for a time, inevitable.

In the performance of my duty, I have forewarned the Legislature of a danger as respects her finances, of no common magnitude. It remains for it to determine whether this danger shall be averted by prompt and efficient legislation and the Treasury guarded against the occurrence of so great a calamity.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of the Common Schools exhibits a full view of our excellent system of public instruction, carrying a sound and well-regulated education to all the children of the State. A brief summary will give an idea of the immense proportions it has attained and the vast amount of usefulness of which it is capable. At the close of the year the number of school districts in the State was 1,982; the number of schools, 13,480; graded schools, 147; school directors, 11,836; county, city and borough superintendents, 65; teachers, 16,023; pupils, 789,329; the cost of tuition, $1,029,963; grave duties and

CHINA.

Death of American Consul at Foochow—The United States Minister Pekin to Inspect the Ports Open Foreign Commerce—Imperial Cooperepulsed—International Regatta—Explosion of a Powder Magazine—Great Loss of Life and Property.

[Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 2.—The *Herald's* Hong Kong special of November 28th, San Francisco, January 1st, says: I am to report the death of Mr. L. R. Heid, Consul of the United States at Foochow, which event took place on the 9th of October.

The banks of the Yellow river, in the Shantung province, have burst at some point, and the entire country in the neighborhood is submerged for thirty miles. No known fears are entertained that the city will be submerged.

The United States Minister at Pekin is to leave in a short time to inspect all ports open to foreign commerce.

News from some portion of the empire is to the effect that the Imperial troops have sustained severe repulses from the Nienfei, and have taken six camps and captured a battery organized and placed at Nanking rebel.

Suffering to the failure of the crops, great distress prevails in the extreme north.

A mission school and chapel have been used by the caste Missionary Society.

Bishop of Victoria was present at the services and took part in the services. The natives in Canton use the fact of the granting of the Hong-Kong printing house license, by the Christian authorities as an argument with the missionaries of their superiority over the foreigners and their system.

The latest markets review states that the tea cotton fabrics is very dull, with an active but lower; grey shirtings settled; white shirting and fancy cottons no improvement; raw cotton very dull; woolen goods nominal.

The *Herald's* Shanghai special, November 27th, via San Francisco, January 1, says: A great international regatta was held here on the days of the 28th and 29th of October. The eight-oared race this year was won by the English boat, the Americans being beaten by a boat a length. In the men-of-war's boat race the American boat beat the French and English contestants.

A fearful explosion of a powder magazine took place at Wychung, a Chinese city opposite Hankow, on the 20th inst., attended with great loss of life and property. The Viceroy's palace was blown into the air.

General Le Gendre, United States Consul at Amoy, has made a treaty with the Pirate savages on the south coast of Formosa, under which shipwrecked seamen are to be protected.

JAPAN.

The Tycoon Resigns his Governing Power—The Mikado to be Open to Foreign Commerce—Death of Commodore Watkins.

[Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 2.—The *Herald's* Yokohama, Japan, special of December 9th, via San Francisco, January 1st, says The Tycoon of Japan has resigned his governing power into the hands of the Mikado. The government of the Empire will henceforth be carried on under the Mikado.

There are many rumors afloat of trouble at the metropolis of the empire. Some report that the death of Keiz Yabi has taken place, but it is not generally believed.

The inland sea will certainly be opened to foreign commerce on the 1st of January. The United States Minister, with several of his colleagues, will proceed there to be present on the occasion. An army and a naval force will be present in case of trouble. The opening of Jeddo is expected until the 1st of July next. The new port to be opened on the west coast of the Empire is Negata, as named in the original treaty, but the harbor of that place being unsafe for foreign ships coming in from the sea, on the island of Sado, thirty miles distant, late to be made the port of entry in its stead. This port and harbor are to be opened on the same day as Jeddo, but for the delay given by the Japanese is that they cannot prepare the settlements before that time.

There are a good many robbers in Jeddo, and it is feared they may come to Yokohama.

General Van Valkenburg, the United States Minister to Japan, was married on the 25th inst., to Miss Wilson, a sister-in-law of Minister Portman's re-instatement. Many radical Seneators are privately urging Mr. Stanton not to immediately tender his resignation to the President when reinstated, but to consult the War Department to relieve Gen. Grant.

It is stated by persons who claim to be well informed in regard to Gen. Grant's ideas on this subject, that after will, in case the Senate sustains Mr. Stanton, immediately retire from the War office, assuming that the law forbids him to pursue any other course. This is expected to be done even in case the President should order him to remain.

Secretary Stanton, it seems, has no intention to assume the duties of the War office permanently after reinstated, for he would then be in direct and constant conflict with the President, but will merely remain a few days to show that his action so far is approved by the country, and see what course the President will take.

GONE TO RICHMOND.

Messrs. Pomeroy, of New York, Washburne, of Indiana, and Cullom, of Illinois, leave to-day for Richmond, to address the Virginia Reconstruction Convention. Gen. Butler starts for Richmond on Thursday.

THE SWEDISH MINISTER.

Baron Wetterstedt, the Swedish Minister, had an official interview with the Secretary of State this morning. The Secretary informed the Baron that he had made no proposition for the purchase of Bartholemew, and the Baron assured the Secretary he had received no instructions or suggestions tending towards the sale of the Island.

AT HOME IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

The ladies of the Executive Mansion, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, will be "at home" on Monday evening; commencing Monday night and continuing until farther notice.

GOODS STOLEN.

A party of negroes attacked the guard in charge of goods saved from the wreck of the steamer Francis and carried off a portion of them.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 31, 1867.

OFFICERS RESISTED.

The Revenue officers who attempted to seize an illicit distillery in Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, were badly beaten by a mob. Assistance was procured and the distillery destroyed.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.

Brevet Major General Thomas W. Sherman, Colonel of the 3d artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., assumes command of the Department of the East, in the absence of General Meade.

FENIAN SENATE.

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood, in session this morning, elected General John O'Neill Vice President, in place of James Gibbons, who had resigned. This evening Colonel Roberts resigned the office of President, thus placing General O'Neill as his successor as the head of the Brotherhood. An address has been issued disclaiming, in the name of the Fenian Brotherhood, all connection with the blowing up of Clerkenwell prison, and the sending of murderous explosive letters through the penetiffco. Despatches endorsing General O'Neill have been received from all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

A call is in circulation in New Jersey, and receiving thousands of signatures, for the assembling of a Convention at Trenton, January 22d, to organize an opposition party to the Camden & Amboy Railroad monopoly.

SUB-TREASURY.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $3,074,337; payments, $7,850,885.; balance, $104,864,225.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

This evening a freight train on the Harlem River railroad collided with a car of Forty-second street line in the vicinity of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-second street, throwing conductor, driver and horses some thirty feet off the track. The car, in which fortunately there were no passengers, was smashed.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD STOCK.

The *Post* says the break in the Rock Island Railroad stock was caused by an issue of new stock by the Company, combined with heavy bear operations on the part of some of the directors of the road in the secret of the transaction. It appears that John H. Tracy, President of the road, was authorized some months ago to take charge of the ways and means of the Company for the extension of the road from Des Moines to Omaha, whenever the extension should be decided upon, the means provided for this object being a reservation in the general mortage of $1,500,000 seven per cent. bonds, or, at the option of the management, an issue of new stock. The two directors referred to availed themselves of the high price at which the stock was selling to issue new stock.

LOUISIANA.

State Reconstruction Convention—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Davis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 31.—In the Convention to-day, the following was adopted as article eleventh of the Constitution:

No law shall be passed regulating labor and fixing the price thereof.

Article twelfth declares religious liberty and says no religious test shall be required as to qualification for office.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Hitchcock, colored, was adopted as the thirteenth article of the Constitution:

Resolved, That the right of persons to travel on common carriers and to be entertained at all places of a public character shall not be denied in any manner.

The following substitute, offered by Mr. Wickliffe, was subsequently recognized:

Resolved, That all persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges while traveling in this State, and all places of amusement, refreshment, or entertainment of the public, shall be open to all persons alike; no corporation, municipal parish or chartered corporation, shall make any rules or regulations creating any distinction between persons on account of race, color or previous condition.

The Convention adjourned without coming to a vote on the substitute.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Davis arrived this evening. The steamer Alice Ames arrived this morning with 3,600 bales of cotton. While being unloaded the guards on both sides of the boat gave way, precipitating a large portion of the crowd overboard. About twenty men, white and black, were either drowned or crushed.

Brevet Maj. General A. D. McCook has been ordered to relieve Brevet Brig. General Merritt in command of the Northern District of the Rio Grande. Gen. McKenzie is the officer who suppressed the Brownsville ranchers.

PANAMA.

Arrival of Treasure—Distressed Treasure Steamer Ordered to Yucatan—Volcanic Eruption in Nicaragua.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall on the 23d, with California passengers and $1,111,000 in treasure, arrived this morning.

The Panama *Star* of the 23d is received.

The steamer Newbern arrived on the 18th with three hundred and fifty men for the Pacific squadron.

The gunboat Saranac would leave for the North Pacific about the 1st of January, but would await the arrival, at Aspinwall, of the frigate Minnesota, with a class of midshipmen for the Pacific squadron. The steamer Golden Age from Panama picked up the schooner Petrel, from San Francisco, with treasure seekers bound to Lacos Islands, in distress, and towed her to Panama.

The gunboat Wateree arrived at Panama on the 19th.

The South American news is of no special importance.

The volcano Viscaro, about twenty-four miles east of Leon, Nicaragua, had been in violent eruption, throwing fire and cinders from two craters, and lately had a large stream of lava flowing to the sand, which had reached Leon, covering the streets to the depth of half an inch.

HAVANA.

Address of the Captain General.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, December 31.—The address by the new Captain General, Lersundi, to the people of Cuba is of a similar nature to that he issued on assuming command of the Island on a former occasion. Knowing the gravity of events which have recently transpired in the Island, the Queen and her Ministers are solicitous of adopting measures which will restore happier days. The conduct of the troops, and discipline on the part of the troops, and abnegation and loyalty on the part of the people, are the only means of attaining this end.

A circular has been issued to Governors of Districts, which speaks of the attempted prosecution of the slave trade as madness, but still recommends a zealous co-operation on their part to prevent it. Public opinion is overpoweringly against the traffic and the decrees and punishment attached to their violation have killed the slave trade forever.

Pacheco, a favorite servant of Maximilian, and bearer of his last words to Carlotta, died of vomito on the 14th inst., on board the steamship Danube in the quarantine of St. Thomas.

THE ANGOLA DISASTER.

The Coroner's Inquest—A Rent Axle the Cause of the Accident—Forty Persons Killed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, December 31—The Coroner's inquest into the cause of the late railroad disaster at Angola, after eleven days' investigation, concluded their labors this evening. The jury was composed of some of the most intelligent business men of the city. A thorough and most searching investigation was made, forty-two witnesses examined, and the result of their inquiries is that the accident was caused by a bent axle of the Cleveland and Toledo car (the car that was burned,) causing the wheel on that truck to drop into the wing rail, thus throwing the wheels of that truck and subsequently the whole car off the track; and that there were forty persons in all killed thereby. The jury also recommended the adoption and enforcement of a more thorough system of guarding the wheels of cars, so as to prevent an imperfect axle or wheel being made the cause of disaster in the future.

CANADA.

Incendiary and Supposed Murder—Jail Burned Destroyed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—A man, giving his name as Wm. Jones, has been arrested for incendiarism. It is supposed his real name is Gus Shaw, who shot Sheriff Colcutt, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the 31 inst. The prisoner was held for further inquiry.

The extensive foundry just completed, owned by Beard & Sons, was destroyed by fire this evening; loss not ascertained.

VIRGINIA.

Snow Storm Throughout the State—Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Subscription.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, December 31.—Snow fell throughout Virginia to-day, and is six inches deep here, and twelve inches at Danville and in the Southern portion of the State.

The second vote on the question of subscribing two million dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was taken in this city to-day, and resulted in favor of the subscription.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 2, 1868.

The general markets do not open out very auspiciously for the new year, if to-day can be taken as a sample. The demand for almost everything is very much restricted, being confined mainly to supplying immediate wants, and there appears to be an entire absence of anything like a speculative feeling; this, however, may be attributed, in part at least, to the stringency which has prevailed in money matters for some time past.

GRAIN—Wheat is steady, and Winter is taken by the mills at $2.60@2.65 for Red, and $2.80@2.85 for White. Sale of Spring Wheat on Tuesday at $2.20. Barley is in steady demand at $1.65 for Spring, and $1.70@1.75 for Fall. Oats dull but unchanged; may be quoted at 62@63c, on track, and 67@68c, in store. New Corn is a shade firmer, and may be quoted at 90 to 95c, in ears, and $1 to $1.05, shelled. Rye is in demand at $1.40.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. Sales in a regular way at $10@10.75 for Spring Wheat; $11.75@12.50 for Winter Wheat, and $14.50@15.50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour, $8.50 per bbl, and Buckwheat, $6.25@6.50 per cwt.

BACON—Is quiet but steady, at unchanged prices—11@11½c for Shoulders; 13@13½c for Ribbed Sides, and 15½@16c for Sugar Cured Hams.

LARD—Is dull but unchanged; we continue to quote prime kettle rendered at 12, in tierces, and 13½@13¾c, in kegs.

LARD OIL—Is now quoted by manufacturers at 87½ @ No. 2, and $1.05 for No. 1.

APPLES—There is only a moderate demand, but as the arrivals continue light prices are maintained, ranging from $5@4.50 per barrel for fair to choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull and unchanged; small sales at 7½@8c for Apples, and 10c to 12c for Peaches.

POTATOES—The demand is fair and the market steady, with regular sales in store at $1@1.10 per bushel, and $1.25@1.30 per bbl, according to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll Butter is in steady demand, with regular sales at 36@42c.

EGGS—Is rather better supply, and cannot fairly be quoted above 37½c.

HAY—Is selling all the way from $16@24 per ton, as to quality.

HOMINY—Dull at $7@7½.

BEANS—Dull at $3@3½.

CRANBERRIES—Dull at $12@13.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 2, 1868.

CATTLE.

There was a very limited supply of Cattle on sale this week, and notwithstanding the demand was light, there only being about half a dozen of eastern buyers in attendance, the market was a very stiff one, and compared with last week, and making due allowance in the difference in the quality of the cattle, prices have still further advanced. One drove of good Southern Ohio steers sold at 8.65, gross, and another drove, not quite so good, brought 8c. Good to prime butchers' cattle may be quoted at 7½@8c gross, and extra at 8½@9c, should be borne in mind that these last named figures can only be realized for extra cattle and farmers need not come here with indifferent stock and expect to realize anything like these prices; if they do, they will certainly go home wiser, if not better men. For common and inferior cattle the market is about the same as ever, and there is but little prospect at present of any immediate improvement in this grade of stock. The following is a full report of all the principal sales:

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 6 head for Mc-Clintock & Co., Chicago, 6 head of good Illinois steers for L. B. Dodd to Peter Kiemer at 8—6½ @7½c; 6 head for Elliott & Johnson at 6½.

Hedges & Taylor sold 56 head for Owen Laver sang 1,000 lbs extra weight for all January at $9.50, and 1,050 lbs do for last half of February at $9.75. California Flour firmer; sales of 350 sacks at $11.75@13.75. Rye Flour firm, with sales of 250 bbls at $7.75@9.50 Corn Meal more active; sales of 1,000 bbls at $6.75@8.50 for western. Whisky quiet. Wheat; receipts, 950 bus; 25c better and more active, with sales of 56,000 bus at $2.20 for No. 3 spring; $2.30@2.38 for No. 2 do, $2.41 @2.45 for No. 1 do, $2.65 for red Jersey, $2.85 for white Southern, and $2.92 for white State. Rye quiet and steady. Malt quiet. Corn; receipts, 15,434 bus; more active and 2c better; sales of 92,000 bus at $1.42@1.44 for old mixed western in store, $1.43@1.44 for do afloat, $1.38@1.39 for new white western, $1.40 for white Southern, and $1.39@1.40 for new yellow Jersey. Oats; receipts, 1,400 bus; a shade firmer; sales of 29,000 bus at 84@c for Western in store, and 86c afloat. Rice quiet. Coffee steady with a moderate business doing. Both grades of Sugar are in fair request; sales of 700 hhds. Cuba at 11½c for refining Molasses is quiet and without decided change. Rope are quiet at 13c for Manila. Petroleum is quiet at 19@20c for crude; 28½c for refined, bonded. Coal is dull and unchanged. Wool is steady; sales of 200,000 lbs at 42@45c for domestic fleece, Pork is steady and heavy; sales of 200 bbls, at $21.05 @21.15 for Mess; closing at $21.12½, regular; $22.25@22.75, new; do; $17.87@18.25 prime; $18.25@20.00 prime Mess, also; sales of 250 bbls, old mess at $21.50@, seller, January and 250 bbls, new do, seller, February, on usual terms. Stock on hand, 41,920 bbls; last month, 44,440 bbls; last year, 57,317 bbls. Beef is firmer; sales of 420 bbls at $14.00@15.50 for new plain Mess; $18.00@21.00 for new extra mess; stock—old and new, 9,238; packages; last month, 12,000; last year, 7,000. Beef hams are quiet; sales of 125 bbls at 29@32c. Bacon is still; sales of 2,000 boxes at 16½@16c for Cumberland cut; 16½c for short ribbed, and 17½c for short clear. Cut Meats are steady; sales of 250 packages at 8@9c for Shoulders; 12@13c for Hams. Dressed Hogs are firmer at 8½@9c for western; 9½@10c for city. Lard is steady and in moderate demand; sales of 650 bbls, at 12½@13c. Butter is steady at 36@45c for State. Cheese is heavy at 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool are quiet; 15-90 for Cheese.

Wheat is quoting lower and more active, and a steady demand, there being a pretty full attendance of buyers, prices have advanced fully half a cent per pound, compared with last week's rates, and closing firm at 6½ @6¾c, gross, and Philadelphia Hogs at 7¼@7½. The following is a pretty full report of the sales during the week:

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold for Myers & Mitchell 6 head, 1,210 for Foster to Pearce at 6½; 1,121 for Foster to Pearce at 6½; 1,23 for Foster to Pearce at 6½; 15 for same to Dickson at 6½; 20 for Tucker to Pearce at 6½; 20 for Tucker to Cromer & Co. at 6.60; 26 for Tucker to Cromer & Co. at 6½; 107 for Schlabaker to same buyers at 6.80; 20 for Tucker to Cromer & Co. at 6½; 20 for Dodd to Halligan at 6½; 112 for Glass & Wiest to Cromer & Co. at 7.25; 151 for same to Halligan & Co. at 6.85; 19 for Cromer & Co. to Hall & Emerick at 7; 108 for Schlabaker to Dupuy & Co. at 6.90; 20 for Miller & Fleming to Pearce at 6.60; 11 head for Scudder & Co. to Smith at 6½; 119 for Fetty to Singer & Imhoff at 7.25; 107 for Schlabaker to Singer & Imhoff at 6.85; 80 for Shearer to E. Smith at 6; 44 for Browning to same at 6.85; 69 for Dunkerly to Siegel & Co. at 6.75; 118 for Hoge & Co. to Gluchrist & Co. at 7.40; 97 for Holmes & Pfaltz for to same at 7.35; 100 for Craig to Singer & Imhoff at 7.25; 100 for Cromer & Co. to Halligan at 6.75; 113 for H. A. Merrick to same at 6.85; 20 for Dodd to same at 6½.

Berry sold Gilchrist, 92 head prime heavy 7.55.

Hedges & Imhoff bought 67 head from Sailor at 6.90, 95 for Chryst at 7.40, 100 from Parmer at 6.60, 25 from Pinkerton at 7.10, 112 from Gritchfield at 7.40, 54 from Sherburn at 7.40, 86 from Robinson at 7.25, 87 from same at 7.30, 104 from Hunter at 7.20, 85 from same at 7.30, 104

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Williams.

On Tuesday the case of William Bell vs. L. R. McAboy and Ed. S. Wright, already reported, was resumed. The evidence for the plaintiff having been concluded, the defendants moved for a non-suit, contending that the plaintiff had failed to make out a sufficient case. Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning, when the motion will be argued.

Following are the first cases on the trial list:

146. Joseph Patterson vs. George McPherson.

148. W. W. Wallace vs. David Becket et ux.

153. T. J. Power vs. Superior Iron Co.

154. Allegheny City vs. Wm. Dawson.

155. G. W. Dash vs. John Ryan et ux.

160. John Young vs. Little Sawmill Run Railroad Co.

161. E. D. Jones vs. Ricketson's adm'r.

164. Hugh McShane et ux. vs. R. McLain & Co.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7.—William Cashdollar vs. William Rich and H. B. Gillingham, administrators of Daniel Rich, deceased. Action to recover $400,75 for services rendered. Verdict for defendants.

Elias Cashdollar vs. same defendants. Similar action to recover $1,843 75. Jury out.

Following is the daily list:

17. National Bank Lawrence county vs. Ricketson's adm'r.

18. Heister vs. West, Transp. Co.

19. Andrews vs. Same.

20. Smith vs. Bryan.

22. People's Line vs. Boyd.

23. Lynch & Co. vs. G. P. & H. Vierheller.

25. Gunther vs. Afferbach.

28. Addy, Williams & Bartly vs. Shulz, Danner & Co.

29. Ward vs. C. T. Ewing.

31. McQuade vs. Nicholson et al.

32. Cluney vs. Fox.

60. Woodford vs. Rush.

68. Everson, Preston & Co. vs. Pitts. & Conn. R. R. Co.

4. McGahan vs. Semple.

7. Watson, for use, vs. Montgomery.

10. Byrnn vs. DeKnight.

16. Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Ricketson's adm'r.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Court met at ten o'clock Tuesday forenoon.

In the case of G. F. Vogel, indicted for assault and battery with intent to rape Barbara Auth, who kept a saloon in the borough of Birmingham, where defendant resides, occupying the position of High Constable, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and also that Frederick Kauffelt, who was the prosecutor, be required to pay three-fourths of the costs, the defendant to pay the remaining fourth.

Patrick Kennedy was indicted for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Bridget Monaghan. The intimacy, which resulted in the birth of a child at the City Farm, took place, the prosecutrix testified, about Christmas, 1867. The defendant proved that he was too weak to work during that week, and a Miss Scanlon testified that she saw Bridget in a suspicious situation with a fellow who was not Patrick. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, county to pay the costs.

Morris Kaiser was placed on trial charged with the larceny of clothing and other goods from freight cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the transfer depot, in the Ninth ward. The defendant was in the employ of the company as a Night Car Inspector, and resided with his family in Lawrenceville. Suspicion having been attracted to him, a watch was kept upon his movements, which resulted in his apprehension and the finding in the house of a considerable quantity of goods, which had been taken from boxes after passing into the possession of the railroad company for shipment. The case was on trial at adjournment.

The Schools of the State.

We are in receipt of a copy of the "Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the year ending June 3d, 1867," and make a brief abstract:

The number of districts in the State (exclusive of Philadelphia) at the close of the year was 1,889, an increase of 20 over 1866; number of schools, 13,561, an increase of 288; pupils in attendance, 660,163; increase, 10,644; average attendance, 514,537; increase, 1,488; average cost of tuition, eighty-five cents, an increase of thirteen cents; whole number of teachers, 9,209, of which 6,619 were males, and 8,590 were females, an increase of 485 males, and a decrease of one hundred and seventy females. Average salaries of teachers per month, twenty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents. Total cost of tuition $2,182,512,93—an increase of $270,901,23—for fuel and contingencies, $601,765,77; for purchasing, building, renting and repairing, $468,316, an aggregate increase in these particulars of $482,252. The State appropriation was $350,000; to county superintendents, $56,221—an increase of $6,419. Whole amount of tax levied and State appropriation, $9,971,286, an increase of $602,325. Tax levied in eighteen hundred and eighty-nine districts, $3,616,286, an increase of $602,327.

In Philadelphia (not included in the above abstract) there are three hundred and seventy-four schools under State superintendence—four high schools, sixty grammar, sixty-nine secondary, one hundred and eighty-nine primary and fifty-six unclassified schools; seventy-nine male, one hundred and one hundred and thirty-five female teachers; number of pupils belonging to the school at the close of the year, 17,184; average attendance, 66,333; amount paid for salaries of teachers, $945,552,77; fuel, lights, janitors, &c., $27,646; books, &c., $189,588—total for school purposes, $1,102,787.

School accommodations and teachers were provided for 68,628 more pupils than attended regularly—the average attendance on the whole number being only a little more than sixty per cent. This irregularity (says the Superintendent), in attending schools necessitates the unproductive expenditure of an immense sum of money, and this is scarcely the worst of its effects, for it everywhere deranges the school and cripples the teaching. From facts that have come to the knowledge of the School Department, it is believed that quite a large number of children, of proper age, in all parts of the State, never attend school. Some such are to be found in almost every rural district, and every village, and thousands, it is feared, could be hunted up in our large towns and cities. Something should be done to bring these neglected classes into the schools, and, as a preliminary step, it is suggested that provision be made by law to take the censusonce every three or five years of all the children in the State, between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Only eleven high schools are made reports to the Department. This is but a small proportion of the whole number in the State, as there are now 2,147 graded schools, and every system of graded schools must, in some sense, have high schools. The number of public high schools is increasing rapidly, and wherever well managed they are meeting with favor from the people.

The past has been a prosperous year for the State Normal schools, and the State is reaping a large return of fruit for her liberality towards them. The number of students in attendance during the year is from 2,010 to 2,185, the number of their graduates from forty-three to forty-six, the volumes in their libraries from 5,680 to 6,986, the total value of their property from $161,276 00, to $256,830 00, and their whole financial condition has been somewhat improved.

In addition to the State Normal Schools, some twenty private Normal schools or Normal institutes were in operation in different parts of the State. Probably two thousand students attended these institutions for a longer or shorter period of time. Better than anything else this indicate the want of more State schools and their proper location. The prospect is that several more State schools will ask for recognition within a year or two. The State will of course encourage them in the same way it has aided those already established.

Here are the great facts of the Pennsylvania Common School system:

The whole number of schools,	13,435
" " teachers,	16,523
" " pupils,	789,389
The average attendance of pupils	480,870
Total cost of tuition	$3,028,005 70
Total cost of building	1,262,798 68
Total cost of contingencies	790,675 33
For tuition, building, &c	5,081,580 71
For all school purposes	5,160,759 17

Atlantic and Great Western Railroad—Election of Officers.

The annual election for Directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, which was held at the office of the Company, at Meadville, yesterday, resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen without opposition:

Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, J. S. Eldridge, Gen. A. S. Devon, T. W. Kennard, E. F. Satterwaite, W. A. O'Doherty, Samuel Wann, Jay Gould, C. C. Blakesly, Gen. R. C. Hawkins, Timothy G. Churchill, John B. Lawson, Alex. McAndrew, Mortimer L. Mackenzie, New York; T. Haskins Dupuy, Tattnall Jackson, Philadelphia; Chas. Day, Henry Martin, Buffalo; Jacob Ribiet, Galion, O.; Jacob Craft, Ashland, O.; Wm. Lee Randolph, New York.

The whole number of shares represented at the election was 100,000, and after the election the Board was organized by electing Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, President, and T. Haskins Dupuy, Vice President.

Assault and Battery.—Bridget McLaughlin made information before Justice Kelley, of Temperanceville, yesterday, against Mary Farrell, charging her with assault and battery. The parties reside at Walker's mills. It appears that they were indulging in a neighborly quarrel, which resulted in a regular fight, in which hair pulling, scratching, biting, etc., was the order of business. A warrant was issued.

Larceny.

George Boyer, who was arrested by officers Rigley and Strain on Saturday evening, charged on oath of John Lafferty, of Snowden township, with the larceny of $700, had a hearing before Acting Deputy Mayor McMasters yesterday, and in default of $1,000 bail was committed for a further hearing. The facts in the case as adduced at the hearing were in substance as follows: Sunday, the 8th of September, the prosecutor locked up his house and went to church, and on his return discovered that he had been robbed of $700. The defendant was seen in the vicinity of the house during the absence of Mr. Lafferty, and subsequently he had been well supplied with money. He purchased a mule in the neighborhood, for which he paid a $100 bill, and this bill was identified by the prosecutor as a part of the money taken from his house. The bill had been torn and pasted by Mr. Lafferty, which enabled him to identify it.

Didn't Want Him.

James McAfee yesterday made information before Alderman Strain, charging Henry Hall with obtaining board under false pretenses. He alleges that the accused procured boarding for himself, wife and sister, to the amount of $23.00, representing that he owned real estate which he intended to sell in a few days, when he would pay the bill. It appears he didn't have the real estate, and did not pay the bill. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Barry, who went in search of the delinquent boarder and found him in the Fifth ward confined to his bed with small pox, which the officer considered sufficient bail for his appearance, as he did not insist upon the accused accompanying him or procuring bail, nor did the Alderman insist upon the execution of the warrant. The prosecutor was anxious to get his money, but he did not wish to take any small-pox with it, and consequently did not insist upon the arrest of Mr. Hall.

Post 91, G. A. R.

At a regular meeting of Post 91, Grand Army of the Republic, held at their Hall, No. 127 Lacock street, Allegheny, Monday evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: T. Gibson, P. C.; J. C. Fairman, S. V. C.; R. D. Crumpton, J. V. C.; Alex. English, Post Adjutant; Wm. G. McKelvey, Post Quarter Master; Dr. Kirker, Surgeon.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to represent the Post at the State Convention to be held at Philadelphia, January 29, 1868: D. L. Smith, T. Gibson and A. J. Penticost.

Malicious Mischief.

John Heck yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters, against Bernard Graham, for malicious mischief and surety of the peace. Heck it appears keeps a confectionery and bakery in Lawrenceville, and he alleges that Graham came into his establishment and threw a quantity of Keyenne pepper over his pies and cakes, and because he, the prosecutor, remonstrated with him, threatened to whip him. He was arrested and after a hearing was held to bail for his appearance at court.

The Shaler Township Teachers' Institute was held according to adjournment, at Etna Public School House, on Saturday. After devotional exercises the programme, as previously announced, was carried out. The class drill in English Grammar occupied the forenoon. In the afternoon class drills on the Constitution of the United States, and written Arithmetic, followed by a lecture by Mr. G. D. Hunt. The exercises throughout were interesting and profitable. The teachers seem fully alive to the importance of the Institute as an auxiliary in the school economy of the district. The programme for the next meeting, Saturday, January 18, 1868, is as follows: Arithmetic, Home Geography and United States History. Teachers from adjoining districts are cordially invited to attend.

Janauschech.—This great actress was last night greeted by one of the largest and most brilliant audiences we have ever seen together in the Academy of Music She appeared to admirable advantage in the classic drama of "Adrienne, the actress." What Ristori is in the Italian, Lander in English, Janauschech is in the German language. These three artistes form the great historic trio of our day. To-night she will appear for the last time in our city in the familiar tragedy of Mary Stuart, a role in which she is remarkably fascinating and brilliant.

No Quorum.—Last evening was the time for holding the regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City, but there was no quorum present, and consequently no meeting was held. A special meeting has been called for Monday.

Surety of the Peace.—Frank McConaghy made information before Justice Lipp yesterday and obtained a writ for surety of the peace. The parties reside in Lawrenceville. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

False Alarm.—The alarm of fire which proceeded from box 4, about six o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the burning of a chimney on Short street. No damage done.

Arrested on a Process.—William H. Snyder was arrested on a process yesterday, charged with affiliation, and committed to jail for trial.

CITY ITEMS.

Six P's—Poets—Painters—Preachers—Players—Printers and Politicians—all suffer from Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaints, and all diseases which they may cure or prevent by the use of Plantation Bitters. If those sufferers took these Bitters, the Poetry would be purer, the Acting truer, the Paintings grander, the Sermons lifegiving, the Printing neater, and the Politics honester. This splendid tonic invigorates the system, and enables the brain to work healthily.

Perhaps no article was ever so well endorsed by all who have used it.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. MWF:F

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin, if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the Druggists generally.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for many years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Beware and "call for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, having the *fac-simile* of Curtis & Perkins on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Great inducements are offered to persons desiring anything in the way of boots, shoes, hats, caps, or rubbers at Snodgrass & Ross', No. 24 St. Clair street. TWS

If you want bargains in ladies and misses furs go to Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

No better aperient can be found than Wilson's Pills. Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, and Torpid Liver, are instantly relieved by them. All the druggists in the United States keep them.

Ladies, your attention is invited to the high-cut Napoleon Boot, full trimmed, adapted to the wants of those who enjoy the ease which are being rapidly disposed of at Snodgrass & Ross'. Buy a pair.

Great Closing Out Sale of ladies and misses furs at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

Call and Examine the large and complete stock of Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

Snodgrass & Ross are now disposing of their large stock of goods at reduced prices, at 24 St. Clair street. TWS

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. MWF.

Closing Out.—That large stock of ladies' furs at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

Do not fail to call and examine the large stock of goods at Snodgrass & Ross', 22 St. Clair street. TWS

Buy your hats, caps, boots, shoes and gaiters at Snodgrass & Ross'. TWS

Grand Promenades at City Hall from 10 to 12 every evening this week. TF.

Bargains in ladies and misses furs at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

Universalist Fair and Festival at City Hall every night this week. TF

ARTISANS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated 1865, 4th, 6th and 9th Sts.
THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Share,
to be credited to the stock notes.
jn8 J. G. COFFIN, Sec'y.

SILVER WARE.
Tea Sets, Water Pitchers, Casters, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Berry Dishes, Syrup Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, Card Cases, Soup Ladles, &c.,
For sale by J. B. REED & CO.

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

HOLDERS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Can real ze a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO
Over Twenty Per Cent.
By converting them into
Pacific R. R. First Mortgage Bonds,
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the privilege at 2-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange
5-20 BONDS OF 1867,
(interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 7, 1868.

The gold market opened at 138¾, declined to 138¼, gradually advanced to 138⅝, went and deniy up to 137⅝, but closed unsettled at 138¼@138⅝. The advance is entirely a brokers movement, and though it is conceded all around that gold was cheap at 138¼, yet a rise was not expected to take place before the end of the month when the effect of the heavy disbursements would no longer be felt. The amount of gold paid out by the Treasury does not exceed eight millions, and few of the bonds of 1868 have yet been presented for payment. The amount of gold has had some influence on the price of bonds, and 1862, Five Twenties, are strong and have advanced, likewise 1865 and Ten Forties, but the dealings are light in these securities. There is still a probability that large amounts of bonds will be returned from Europe, the difference in value between New York and London being too tempting for speculators not to avail themselves of such a chance of gain.

The stock market is strong and advancing.

Mining shares are excited and higher; Corydon has advanced 10c since yesterday, with a strong upward tendency.

The local money market is easier, and parties in good standing can be accommodated at bank rates.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 138@138¼; 1881's, 109½@; 5-20s, 1862, 108½; 1864, 105½; 1865, 106¼; Coupons, 1881, 109½; 10-40s, 102½; 7-30s, 104¾.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	89½
Merchants Union Express	38½
Western Union Telegraph	37¾
Adams Express	63
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	98½
Northwestern Railroad—common	59¾
" preferred	69½
New York Central	119½
Cumberland Coal Certificates	32¾
Michigan Southern	90
Corydon	40
Quartz	1 10
Ophir	31

—Sale of stocks, Tuesday evening, on the second floor of the Commercial Salesroome, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Mechanics' and Manufacturers' National Bank	$ 67 00
German National Bank	148 00
Third National Bank	129 00

—In view of the reassembling of Congress, the funding scheme of Senator Sherman, and the financial question generally, has been elicited considerable discussion in most of the financial journals. Of the legislation of Congress, with the innumerable plans that have been introduced, it is impossible to conjecture the result, though political, commercial and every other motive, would seem to invite most careful consideration and prudence in action. Of the funding plan of Senator Sherman, which occupies so important a place in the public view just now by reason of that gentleman's prominence in the finance committee, there is a pretty general verdict of condemnation. This disapproval comes not from the costliness of the schemes as from its other alleged objectionable features. The New York *Financial Chronicle* estimates that the plan would involve an expense of twenty millions, and the New York *Tribune* calculates that it would cost eleven millions in commissions to convert present forms of debt, most of which have still fifteen to eighteen years to run, into the new consolidated loan. Mr. Spaulding, who is well known as one of the leading promoters of the legal tender act of 1862, has written a letter disapproving of Mr. Sherman's bill, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Morgan, the banker of Buffalo. Speaking of this letter Mr. Spaulding declares the objects of the legal tender act of February 25th, 1862, to have been two. First, the issue of the legal tender notes, paying them out to the army and navy, and to the other creditors of the Government; and secondly, their final funding into a twenty-years 6 per cent. bond. The bill aimed, he says:

"To provide the means by which the floating and temporary debt, then bearing heavily upon the Treasury, might, by the easiest process of the act, be funded into a long bond without a heavy sacrifice in making the negotiation. Some gold coupons are now lying in the Treasury, obvious instead of the act, and unfund all this bonded debt by again putting it into a floating debt of greenbacks. It need not be the result of shifts and quibbles to unsettle what is already honorably fixed and determined by the Treasury Department under the legislative guidance of law as unanswerably in the great nation, unstates-manlike is the hirer who advocates it, and if persisted in it will, I think, inevitably destroy the credit of the Government, and postpone indefinitely a resumption of specie payments."

—The First National Bank of Bay City, Michigan, failed on Thursday last, and its affairs are reported to be in a bad condition The deposits amount to about $75,000.

—The great duty now devolving upon Congress is to devise some means for funding the national debt at a lower rate of interest. If this debt is not to be speedily extinguished, but the principal left for payment by the future, the burthen of carrying it should be materially reduced, as well as equalized. The people are paying too much out of their earnings in the way of interest, to say nothing of the enormous current expenses of the Government. There is no doubt but that much of the capital of the country withdrawn from production and taxation. The rate of interest paid upon government bonds is excessive, considering their official cost to the lender and present market value, and if they cannot be replaced by a new loan at home, at a more reasonable rate to the tax payer, such a loan may be easily negotiated abroad, with proper guarantees to the foreign capitalist and a gold loan at that.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1868.

CRUDE—The market presents no new features worthy of special notice. As noticed in our last report, there is rather more inquiry on the part of refiners, and, consequently, a little firmer feeling, but thus far, prices are without material change. We have but a single sale to report, 100 bbls, on spot, at seven cents, which, compared with yesterday, is a slight advance, as there were sales of 500 bbls on Monday at 6¾c. As a general thing, our refiners, taking the present condition of the refined market as a basis, are not justified in paying these prices —6¾@7c—but they have been holding off so long without any perceptible decline, that some of them, at least, are beginning to feel that it is as low as it will go, and besides, there is a possibility of an advance. This being the case, there is a disposition on the part of some to put in a supply at present prices, and take the chances for the future.

REFINED—There was again a much better feeling in the market for bonded oil to-day, in consequence of the improved tenor of the advices from the east, and we have no doubt for present and future delivery, have still further advanced. We can report sales in Philadelphia to-day at 23¾c for all February, buyer's option, and 24c for March, same option. In addition, it is reported that buyers were quite numerous for three months at the prices we have named, and we have no doubt but that we can have sales, if we have to go out of the way to find them. Receipts—Pipe-Line, 2000 bbls; Tarr Farm, 1500 sacks; corn, 1,600 bush; oats, 1000 bush; hogs, 3000 head. Weather clear with the mercury at 24 deg.

New Orleans Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—Cotton is inactive, with sales of 41,000 bales; middling uplands at 15@15¼c. The receipts to-day amounted to 3,747 bales, and the exports were 3,627 bales. Sugar and Molasses are quiet and unchanged. Flour is very dull and declining, with sales of 1,000 bbls at $11.25. Corn is dull, with sales at 92@93c. Oats firm at 80c. Mess Pork is unsettled and nominally held at $21. Lard is selling at 13c for tierces, and 13¾c for keg. Bacon is dull and the following are the jobbing prices: Shoulders, 9@9½c; clear sides, 13@13½c. Sterling, 161@164. New York Sight Exchange is ¾ discount.

Louisville Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, January 7.—Tobacco; low grades firmer; sales of 50,000 common to medium leaf at $7.50@14.50. Cotton, 17@18c. Flour firmer at $7.75@12.25. Wheat, $2.40@2.45. Corn, new at 70@72c; shelled, 80@85c. Oats, 67c. Bacon, shoulders, 9c; clear sides, 13c; sugar cured hams, 17@18c. Lard steady at 13c. Mess Pork, $21.50. Bulk Meats; shoulders, 8½c; clear sides, 11½c. Whiskey, 28@29c in bond.

Memphis Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, January 7.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour unchanged. Pork $21.50@22.00 in the jobbing line. Bulk Meats 12½c. Lard 13@13½c. Corn 75@80c. Oats 77c. Hay $20,00. Weather cold and rainy.

Philadelphia Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Petroleum quiet at 15½c for crude, 33½c for refined. Flour firm and inactive. Wheat steady, red $2.50@2.60. Rye $1.62. Corn very quiet, old mixed western $1.20. Oats steady at 78c.

Baltimore Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Flour more active. Wheat steady. Corn active, prime new mixed western $1.25. Oats heavy at 70@75c. Rye nominal at $1.60@1.70. Provisions quiet. Bulk shoulders 9@9½c. Mess pork $22.

Chicago Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, January 7.—Flour steady and moderately active and firm, at $6.25@12.50 for spring extras. Wheat excited and 2@2½c higher, at $1.90@2.00 for No. 2, closing firm at the outside prices. Corn steady and 1@1½c higher, at 80@82c for No. 2. Oats steady and 1c higher, at 57@58c for No. 2. Rye is higher, at $1.50@1.60 for No. 1. Barley quiet, at $1.60@1.65 for No. 2. Provisions dull; sales of small lots by sample at 8½@9c for Pork dull and inactive, at 22@22½ for mess. Green Meats quiet; shoulders 7c; hams 10½c. Lard active, at 12½@13c cash, and 13@13½c for January and February. Dressed Hogs firmer at $7.50@8.50, dividing on 200 head, closing at $7.75@8.25. Receipts—3,000 bbls flour, 15,000 bush wheat; 52,000 bush corn; 11,000 bush oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls flour; 4,000 bush wheat; 13,000 bush corn.

Cleveland Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, January 7.—Flour; stock of country made quite large; market irregular and quiet; city made firm and held at the following range: XX spring, $10.75@11.00; XX red winter, $12.00@13.00; XX white, $14@15; country brands 50c to $1 below the above figures. Wheat quiet and firm at $2.60 for No. 1 red winter, $2.42@2.45 for No. 2 do., and $2.24@2.25 for No. 1 Milwaukee spring. Corn quiet and steady; demand moderate at 85c for high mixed in store, and 86c for ears on track. Oats unchanged, but closed firmer; sales at 69@69c for No. 1 State. Rye quiet; sales at 91@93c @1.95 for No. 1 State and Western from store. Barley firm; sales of No. 1 Canada at $1.55@1.60 for No. 2. Petroleum; market unchanged, but firm; free oil held at 29¼@29½; bonded dull at 18@20c.

Cincinnati Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, January 7.—Flour firm and quiet; family $11.50. Wheat in good demand at $2.60 for No. 1 red. Corn firmer at 85c for No. 1 white and mixed. Oats firmer at 71@75c. Barley in demand at $1.80 for No. 1 fall. Cotton declined to 14@14½c for middling. Mess Pork dull at $21.50@22.00. Lard no lower; dressed 8¾@9c; receipts, 2,300. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $20@21. Lard 9½@9¾c. Bacon dull; Shoulders 8½@8¾c; Sides 9@9½c; clear Sides 12½@13c. Hams 12@13c. Butter unchanged. Linseed Oil advanced to $1.15. Petroleum unchanged. Whiskey in fair demand and firmer at 50 per 1,000 premium buying, 1-10 premium selling.

St. Louis Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Cotton lower at 15c. Flour firm at $8.50@9.00 for extra; treble to choice $10.50@12.50. Wheat in fair demand and business small, at $2.50@2.60 for prime to choice fall. Corn inactive at 80@85c. Oats dull at 60@62c. Rye nominal at $1.60@1.65. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye unsettled at $1.70@1.80. Provisions firm but business very light; Mess Pork $20@21. Bacon—Shoulders 12½@12½c for clear sides, and 9½@9¾c for shoulders; dry salt shoulders 8½c; do clear sides 11½c. Lard; better inquiry at the low steam tierces. Hogs higher at $6@6.50 gross. Receipts—Flour, 2000 bbls; wheat, 1,000 sacks; corn, 1,600 bush; oats, 1000 bush; hogs, 3000 head. Weather clear with the mercury at 24 deg.

Milwaukie Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MILWAUKIE, January 7.—Flour quiet at $10,50 for city double extra spring; $9,00 for extra Wheat light; sales at $2,08½ on spot, and $2,09@2,10 for No. 2. Oats in moderate demand; sales at 66c for No. 2. Corn quite better at 81c. Rye quite better, at 1,40@1,41. Dressed hogs dull at $7,50@7,75. Receipts—Flour, 1,200 bbls; wheat, 23,000 bush wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls flour; 12,000 bush wheat.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, JANUARY 7—19 tons pig iron, W D McGowan; 1 car mdse, Hutchinson, telass & Co; 1 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do do, Bowen & Caughey; 4 do do, Shoesterer & Blair; 1 do do, Dilworth Porter & Co; 50 pkg fancy goods, Reis & Co; 1 car apples, 2 do onions, 2 pkg hides, Reis & Bergan; 4 bbls dry apples, 2 do peaches, 2 do sundries, Schmidt & Co; 2 pkg dry peaches, 1 keg butter, W & J Rhodes; 400 sks corn, J McMathews; 1 car 40 sks corn, Hitchcock, McGeary & Co; 2 pkgs mdse, Reis & Bergan; 1 pkg W m Frace & Son; 5 sks wool, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 bx lastening, J P Smith & Co; 20 sacks dry fruit, Graff, Bennett & Co; 40 sks rye, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 pkg machinery, R E Sellers & Co; 1 coil apples, 1 do potatoes, Mrs J Boggs; 1 pkg mdse, Reis & Bergan; 1 pkg chairs, Branford Chair Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R., January 7—3 cars metal Nimick & Co; 19 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 160 hides, G H Anderson; 1 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 pkg scrap iron, T Maloney; 35 bxs broom corn, Shumaker & Lane; 200 pigs lead, McKee & Brother; 1 pkg mdse, R Gwyn & Co; 1 do do, J B Doe; 100 do do, Dan Wallace; 10 do do, Culp & Shepard; 100 do do, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 50 pkgs mdse, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 pkg tin plate, Spencer & McKay; 150 bbls apples, Voigt & Co; 1 car limestone, 8 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Co; 1 do do, Dalzell, Gorden, Shriver & Co; 1 car staves, M P Adams & Bro; 1 pkg mdse, M Spratt; 1 car walnut lumber, A A Baker; 1 car hoops, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do do, Voigt & Co; 19 do do, South & Allen; 12 sks mdse, Dickson & Co; 3 bales wool, Wm Barker.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., January 7—40 sks buckwheat flour, Voigt & Co; 72 do do, W H Davis & Co; 1 car hay, Scott & Gisel; 1 do do, seed, 3 bbls butter, Mothersgill, Smith & Co; 3 bbls buckwheat flour, Arbuckles & Co; 17 sks flour, Bell & Schmertz; 1,500 bbls salt, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 car corn ear hay, Scott & Gisel; 1 do do metal, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 car iron ore, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do do, Fisher & Nicholls; 2 do hides, J Callery; 10 bxs bookwheat flour, Knox & Orr; 18 do do; 1 do do, H Kirkpatrick & Co; 24 bush potatoes, M Lee.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R., January 7—2 cars coal, Hussey, Harper; 29 do do, C H Lowe; 7 bbls meal, Atwell, Ino & Co; 6 rolls leather, 2 bales sheep pelts, Johnston & Brother; 1 car mdse, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 car grain, Campbell & Brown; 2 cars corn, M Steel & Sons; 2 do do, J Shay, E W Smith; 1 car do, Fraser & Chalfant; 1 car hides, C C Smith; 1 do lumber, H Reiss; 1 car scrap iron, Mullin & Mahoney; 18 bales cotton, Graff, Bennett & Co; 45 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Co.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R., January 7—1 car coal, Hussey, Harper; 1 do do, Mutual, S M Wilkerson; 200 bxs window glass, Michaels, Alberson & Co; 6 cars wheat, S McMahon & Co; 1 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 bbl tallow, Seibert & Berg; 2 sks commeal, Camp & Evans.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 7—201 bgs barley, J Rhodes & Co; 26 hides, Wm Fleeces & Son; 2 cars cheese, G Myers; 2 cars wheat, Mothersgill, Smith & Co; 1 car hay, Dickson & Co; 17 sks barley, Carson, Darlington & Co; 1 car lumber, J McBriar.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Malsters,
BARLEY AND HOP DEALERS,
Office, 382 Penn Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Malt House Rebecca Street, near Gas Works, Allegheny.

POSTPONEMENT.
THE LADIES OF THE
Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. Church
Are respectfully inform the public that on account of a misunderstanding in getting
Lafayette Hall,
The FAIR AND FESTIVAL which was to have been held on the 10th inst. and 2nd March, has been postponed until the
11th, 12th & 13th OF FEBRUARY.
Tickets already sold will be good for the time mentioned.
jn8:3td COMMITTEE.

F. W. C. FEELD,
DEALER IN
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
Tanners' Scraps, Cerooms,
CATTLE TAILS,
Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,
Office and Warehouse—No. 123 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW
PAPER HANGINGS,
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No. 107 Market st. Street.
JOS. H. HUGHES & BRO.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1867.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will receive proposals until 12 o'clock, M., on January 15th, 1868, for leasing separately or collectively the Delaware Division of the Pittsburgh, the Logan Branch at Altoona, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, for a term of years commencing on or before March 1st, 1868. The leases will be granted to parties who are satisfactory to the Board of Directors of the Railroad Company will require that all the rolling stock shall be kept in as a thirty first class condition as when delivered to the lessees, and that passenger trains shall run regularly.
Proposals will be addressed to JOHN M. KENNARD, Chairman of Special Committee, No. 308 Arch street, Philadelphia. jn3:10t4

HOPE SPICE MILLS,
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MINSHALL & STEVENS,
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Wholesale and retail dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, &c., Louisville Tobacco always on hand.
No. 114 WOOD STREET,
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ROBERT GRAVER & CO.
Manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed STONE for STEPS, FLAGGING, SIDE-WALKS, SHREWSBURY VAULTING, FLAGS FOR HEARTHS, STEPS AND SILLS, FLAG FOR SIDE-WALKS, SHREWSBURY VAULTING, ROAD AND TOOL STONES, &c., &c. Orders promptly executed. Prices low. Shipping facilities unsurpassed. jn1:6m

F. ARTON